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LABOR BULLETIN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 16.

NOVEMBER.

1900.

CHAPTER 290, ACTS OF 1895.

For the purpose of disseminating information from time to time respecting the state of employment, and other information relative to industrial conditions, the bureau of statistics of labor is authorized to distribute a bulletin, at such regular intervals as it may deem advisable, to be printed by the state printers.

Prepared and Edited by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

HORACE G. WADLIN, *Chief*. CHAS. F. PIDGIN, *First Clerk*. FRANK H. DROWN, *Second Clerk*.

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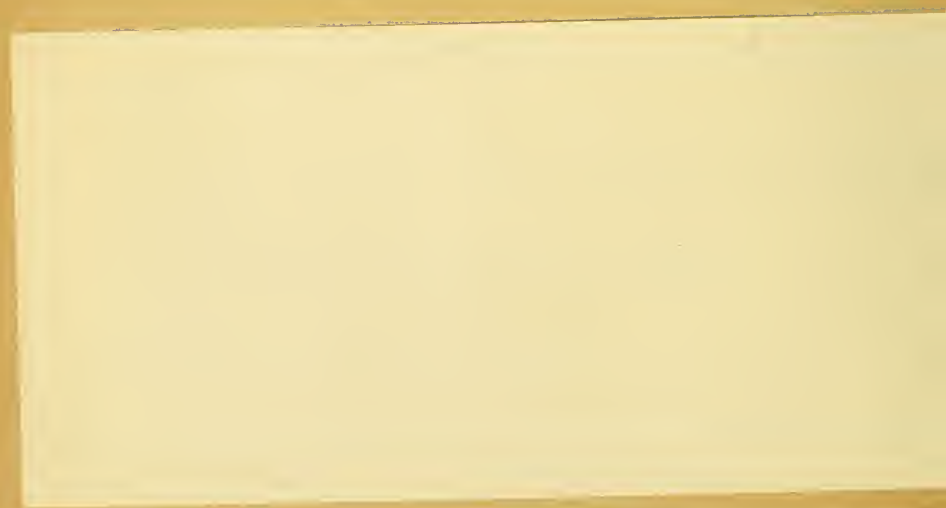
Massachusetts is primarily a manufacturing commonwealth. Her increase in population, the development of her natural resources, all the varied activities of her full and complex social life are more or less connected with, and to a great degree, dependent upon the prosperity of her manufacturing and mechanical industries. The full significance of this to each of the cities and towns is seen as the results of each successive census of the population are scanned. The places which have factory industries, and which thus give employment to increasing numbers, are, as a rule, the places which exhibit growth.

The tables included in this article classify the number of persons engaged in the leading industries of the State in such manner as will at once disclose which are the leading industries in each city and town, upon the basis of respective numbers employed. The statistics are derived from the latest State Census, taken in 1895, but they are not given in this form in the census volumes, and the comparisons which the table makes possible are therefore novel. It should be mentioned that the figures cover persons *resident* in the cities and towns named but not necessarily actually employed in the same city or town. Generally the place of residence and the place of employment are within the same municipality, but there are of course some marked exceptions to this

With compliments of

Horace G. Madlin,

Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Labor.



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Persons Employed in Classified Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries: By Cities and Towns.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Total Number of Persons residing in Specified Cities and Towns engaged in Manufact- ures	NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURES								
		Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Build- ing	Cloth- ing	Food Prepa- rations	Ma- chinery and Metallic Goods	Paper and Paper Goods	Tex- tiles	Wooden Goods	All Other Indus- tries
BARNSTABLE.	1,862	79	871	460	47	144	6	23	41	191
Barnstable, . . .	274	12	183	26	5	21	-	-	4	23
Bourne, . . .	146	3	97	4	3	29	-	-	-	10
Brewster, . . .	38	3	17	7	-	7	-	-	2	2

Persons Employed in Classified Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries: By Cities and Towns — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Total Number of Persons residing in Specified Cities and Towns engaged in Manufact- ures	NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURES								
		Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Build- ing	Cloth- ing	Food Prepara- tions	Ma- chinery and Metallic Goods	Paper and Paper Goods	Tex- tiles	Wooden Goods	All Other Indus- tries
BARNSTABLE										
— Con.										
Chatham,	70	3	36	18	2	1	-	-	-	10
Dennis,	128	10	60	38	3	9	-	-	8	-
Eastham,	25	-	13	11	-	-	-	1	-	-
Falmouth,	215	8	159	19	2	12	1	-	2	12
Harwich,	194	13	101	47	-	8	-	1	9	15
Mashpee,	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Orleans,	164	6	26	117	2	7	-	1	1	4
Provincetown, . .	289	8	68	133	24	15	-	3	8	21
Sandwich,	159	7	29	12	3	20	5	16	2	65
Truro,	20	1	8	7	-	3	-	-	-	1
Wellfleet,	43	1	22	5	2	-	-	1	2	10
Yarmouth,	103	4	50	16	1	11	-	-	3	18
BERKSHIRE.										
	16,229	2,309	2,462	1,167	174	686	1,207	7,002	365	857
Adams,	2,233	34	167	145	14	46	176	1,580	21	50
Alford,	12	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	4
Becket,	74	1	32	4	1	3	8	6	13	6
Cheshire,	102	19	21	8	2	5	1	-	30	16
Clarksburg, . . .	234	47	33	3	2	5	-	135	8	1
Dalton,	905	183	71	20	6	12	431	155	19	8
Egremont,	75	-	18	5	6	6	-	-	-	40
Florida,	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Barrington, .	648	9	180	78	6	28	15	281	14	37
Hancock,	15	1	4	2	-	3	-	1	4	-
Hinsdale,	402	3	8	13	3	6	7	349	10	3
Lanesborough, . .	59	4	15	4	-	3	1	12	-	20
Lee,	731	7	197	46	10	59	364	4	9	35
Lenox,	263	4	171	26	7	21	13	2	8	11
Monterey,	11	1	4	2	2	1	-	-	1	-
Mount Washington, .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
New Ashford, . . .	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
New Marlborough, .	88	3	17	4	5	10	1	1	9	38
NORTH ADAMS, . .	4,972	1,699	501	289	30	152	22	2,133	68	178
Otis,	19	2	2	1	-	8	-	-	3	3
Peru,	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
PITTSFIELD, . . .	4,209	369	707	394	51	245	114	1,882	109	338
Richmond,	22	1	6	-	1	13	-	1	-	-
Sandisfield, . . .	49	3	9	3	5	5	-	1	15	8
Savoy,	9	-	1	3	-	2	-	2	1	-
Sheffield,	86	3	31	14	3	13	-	-	6	16
Stockbridge, . . .	199	1	71	29	2	10	52	26	3	5
Tyringham,	21	1	8	1	1	3	1	-	1	5
Washington,	9	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
West Stockbridge, .	77	3	26	7	5	4	1	19	3	9
Williamstown, . . .	681	10	145	61	10	21	-	409	10	15
Windsor,	9	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
BRISTOL.										
	57,759	1,513	5,660	2,778	545	7,927	51	36,042	907	2,336
Acushnet,	79	-	23	8	-	10	-	6	25	7
Attleborough, . . .	2,217	28	183	58	10	1,423	-	416	48	51
Berkley,	95	6	31	2	-	29	-	7	13	7
Dartmouth,	198	4	79	9	7	27	-	53	9	10
Dighton,	174	1	31	3	3	92	16	13	2	13

Persons Employed in Classified Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries: By Cities and Towns — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Total Number of Persons residing in Specified Cities and Towns engaged in Manufact- ures	NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURES								
		Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Build- ing	Cloth- ing	Food Prepara- tions	Ma- chinery and Metallic Goods	Paper and Paper Goods	Tex- tiles	Wooden Goods	All Other Indus- tries
BRISTOL — Con.										
Easton,	930	432	112	32	6	72	-	7	27	242
Fairhaven, . . .	475	19	128	34	5	179	1	46	20	43
FALL RIVER, . . .	29,041	197	2,423	1,227	251	873	10	23,473	107	480
Freetown,	132	9	30	7	1	8	-	55	11	11
Mansfield,	820	117	71	30	15	291	-	11	63	222
NEW BEDFORD, . .	14,657	452	1,577	869	171	965	18	9,428	336	841
North Attleborough,	1,853	16	110	72	5	1,511	-	78	27	34
Norton,	285	5	36	12	-	135	-	22	65	10
Raynham,	252	89	24	11	2	55	-	50	13	8
Rehoboth,	71	-	23	1	-	26	-	3	10	8
Seekonk,	115	5	28	6	3	36	-	10	4	23
Somerset,	194	6	45	15	2	109	-	4	1	12
Swansea,	107	-	40	9	3	25	-	21	-	9
TAUNTON,	5,823	125	601	355	58	2,048	6	2,205	126	299
Westport,	241	2	65	18	3	13	-	134	-	6
DUKES.										
	306	25	191	36	5	18	-	1	2	28
Chilmark,	19	-	10	4	1	1	-	-	-	3
Cottage City, . . .	109	1	80	4	3	7	-	-	1	13
Edgartown,	53	1	32	11	-	1	-	-	-	8
Gay Head,	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gosnold,	6	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury,	94	22	51	11	-	7	-	1	-	2
West Tisbury, . . .	23	-	14	3	1	2	-	-	1	2
ESSEX.										
	79,963	32,617	10,497	4,724	870	4,581	483	18,587	1,814	5,790
Amesbury,	2,771	287	185	286	10	229	-	623	40	1,111
Andover,	1,060	33	170	70	5	69	-	550	11	152
BEVERLY,	2,500	1,563	466	129	31	92	2	6	134	77
Boxford,	31	11	8	1	-	3	-	1	3	4
Bradford,	1,156	772	141	96	6	36	30	8	56	41
Danvers,	1,381	935	154	93	15	49	1	-	63	71
Essex,	245	98	107	11	3	13	-	4	1	8
Georgetown,	363	274	29	25	2	6	-	7	5	15
GLOUCESTER, . . .	2,996	269	1,564	360	135	190	-	127	71	280
Groveland,	694	267	43	9	2	9	-	351	2	11
Hamilton,	112	23	54	12	3	13	-	-	3	4
HAVERHILL,	9,065	6,799	754	710	50	147	6	131	283	185
Ipswich,	1,103	141	124	45	16	20	-	711	20	26
LAWRENCE,	17,467	524	1,452	644	169	1,161	348	12,493	187	489
LYNN,	17,238	11,073	1,812	864	128	1,101	5	29	470	1,756
Lynnfield,	117	74	22	7	1	8	-	-	2	3
Manchester,	201	19	118	21	5	10	-	1	19	8
Marblehead,	1,879	1,510	179	57	22	22	-	1	37	51
Merrimac,	459	52	27	10	2	36	-	-	1	331
Methuen,	1,380	38	173	99	16	67	2	941	10	34
Middleton,	107	59	8	4	-	4	26	-	6	-
Nahant,	86	11	55	9	-	4	-	-	3	4
Newbury,	182	53	19	14	2	4	-	61	16	13
NEWBURYPORT, . .	3,285	1,177	370	383	57	277	46	624	94	257
North Andover, . .	808	14	58	20	2	316	-	382	4	12
Peabody,	2,482	1,735	176	150	37	100	11	120	23	130
Rockport,	950	8	824	29	17	39	2	2	5	24
Rowley,	227	169	21	6	10	4	-	-	-	17

Persons Employed in Classified Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries: By Cities and Towns — Continued.

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		Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Build- ing	Cloth- ing	Food Prepara- tions	Ma- chinery and Metallic Goods	Paper and Paper Goods	Tex- tiles	Wooden Goods	All Other Indus- tries
ESSEX — Con.										
SALEM, . . .	7,451	3,594	991	453	101	430	1	1,267	165	449
Salisbury, . . .	217	139	28	6	2	9	-	7	4	22
Saugus, . . .	892	304	170	43	12	65	1	137	51	109
Swampscott, . . .	495	233	143	36	3	35	-	1	21	23
Topsfield, . . .	112	66	20	9	3	3	-	1	-	10
Wenham, . . .	109	57	24	8	3	5	2	-	2	8
West Newbury, .	312	236	8	5	-	5	-	1	2	55
FRANKLIN.										
Ashfield, . . .	36	1	13	4	4	5	-	-	6	3
Bernardston, . .	56	1	18	9	1	11	1	1	5	9
Buckland, . . .	264	2	21	17	2	178	-	17	25	2
Charlemont, . .	67	3	11	8	8	5	-	2	27	3
Colrain, . . .	243	1	12	3	3	6	-	207	8	3
Conway, . . .	127	3	19	10	9	6	-	70	4	6
Deerfield, . . .	332	101	56	17	8	127	1	-	4	18
Erving, . . .	191	3	19	2	2	51	14	5	64	31
Gill, . . .	71	1	13	10	1	14	11	1	17	3
Greenfield, . .	1,094	215	223	81	16	354	13	11	41	140
Hawley, . . .	8	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
Heath, . . .	9	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	3
Leverett, . . .	30	-	5	-	2	6	-	-	16	1
Leyden, . . .	12	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	4	-
Monroe, . . .	35	-	4	-	-	1	30	-	-	-
Montague, . . .	1,279	21	110	38	9	556	318	103	33	91
New Salem, . .	27	1	8	1	2	6	-	-	8	1
Northfield, . .	98	6	49	6	5	8	-	-	17	7
Orange, . . .	1,018	260	134	48	6	423	-	24	97	26
Rowe, . . .	22	-	5	1	-	7	6	-	1	2
Shelburne, . . .	178	3	34	16	3	76	-	19	19	8
Shutesbury, . .	27	-	12	1	-	2	-	-	10	2
Sunderland, . .	25	1	8	8	2	1	-	-	4	1
Warwick, . . .	31	1	9	-	1	1	-	-	18	1
Wendell, . . .	47	1	8	3	-	-	15	-	11	9
Whately, . . .	33	2	13	8	2	2	-	-	5	1
HAMPDEN.										
Agawam, . . .	283	-	71	11	1	29	111	26	9	25
Blandford, . . .	36	3	7	5	2	2	5	-	12	-
Brimfield, . . .	80	1	19	2	1	24	-	6	5	22
Chester, . . .	115	6	52	7	4	3	-	-	13	30
CHICOPEE, . . .	5,411	24	393	128	65	398	183	2,876	46	1,298
East Longmeadow, .	119	-	93	2	1	5	2	-	4	12
Granville, . . .	93	-	10	2	-	8	-	-	15	58
Hampden, . . .	103	1	12	-	1	3	-	80	1	5
Holland, . . .	7	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
HOLYOKE, . . .	11,653	80	1,064	441	111	998	3,359	4,614	289	697
Longmeadow, . . .	44	1	13	5	1	2	-	10	-	12
Ludlow, . . .	768	1	51	11	5	35	20	632	3	10
Monson, . . .	832	2	59	115	6	19	-	358	15	258
Montgomery, . . .	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer, . . .	1,916	17	112	35	13	39	1	1,605	9	85
Russell, . . .	200	1	7	1	-	1	172	-	-	18

Persons Employed in Classified Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries: By Cities and Towns — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Total Number of Persons residing in Specified Cities and Towns engaged in Manufact- ures	NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURES								
		Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Build- ing	Cloth- ing	Food Prepara- tions	Ma- chinery and Metallic Goods	Paper and Paper Goods	Tex- tiles	Wooden Goods	All Other Indus- tries
HAMPDEN — Con.										
Southwick, . . .	29	-	11	1	2	4	-	-	2	9
SPRINGFIELD, . . .	8,972	177	1,808	1,008	158	1,618	439	888	507	2,369
Tolland, . . .	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Wales, . . .	143	-	7	1	-	3	-	131	-	1
Westfield, . . .	2,026	24	300	134	14	291	175	45	131	912
West Springfield, . .	1,049	14	170	120	37	73	351	47	22	215
Wilbraham, . . .	268	-	18	6	8	19	115	101	1	-
HAMPSHIRE.										
	9,587	90	1,101	884	120	1,103	560	3,980	475	1,274
Amherst, . . .	538	11	121	60	9	22	5	2	28	280
Belchertown, . . .	144	2	28	13	6	13	11	67	2	2
Chesterfield, . . .	33	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	14	8
Cummington, . . .	65	2	6	3	4	2	13	-	30	5
Easthampton, . . .	1,336	6	81	403	7	36	17	288	29	469
Enfield, . . .	170	-	11	4	3	4	-	143	4	1
Goshen, . . .	7	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Granby, . . .	14	1	1	1	4	6	-	1	-	-
Greenwich, . . .	25	-	7	2	2	3	-	-	10	1
Hadley, . . .	88	2	25	22	1	9	-	4	3	22
Hatfield, . . .	57	-	7	4	1	18	-	3	3	21
Huntington, . . .	251	2	24	11	2	10	111	75	12	4
Middlefield, . . .	21	-	1	1	-	2	15	1	-	1
NORTHAMPTON, . . .	3,121	31	473	228	37	652	32	1,107	237	324
Pelham, . . .	46	-	5	1	-	-	-	7	1	32
Plainfield, . . .	9	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	4	-
Prescott, . . .	24	2	7	-	1	-	-	1	12	1
Southampton, . . .	30	-	12	4	1	4	-	-	2	7
South Hadley, . . .	842	5	103	19	3	43	344	261	11	53
Ware, . . .	2,346	23	148	86	27	34	11	1,955	31	31
Westhampton, . . .	23	-	4	1	2	3	1	1	11	-
Williamsburg, . . .	368	3	18	15	5	235	-	64	19	9
Worthington, . . .	29	-	6	3	3	5	-	-	10	2
MIDDLESEX.										
	95,626	14,227	16,264	7,791	2,347	10,913	537	23,707	5,007	14,833
Acton, . . .	234	18	56	29	8	17	-	14	22	75
Arlington, . . .	633	27	210	91	32	85	2	7	42	137
Ashby, . . .	61	2	13	7	2	5	-	-	24	8
Ashland, . . .	451	278	34	21	3	13	3	67	4	28
Ayer, . . .	242	62	57	39	5	25	1	3	21	29
Bedford, . . .	83	2	41	12	2	8	2	-	6	10
Belmont, . . .	257	4	80	23	6	21	-	1	7	115
Billerica, . . .	437	3	59	17	3	24	-	319	3	9
Boxborough, . . .	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burlington, . . .	42	21	7	2	1	5	-	2	-	4
CAMBRIDGE, . . .	13,262	286	2,870	1,626	1,059	1,721	31	332	1,279	4,058
Carlisle, . . .	31	2	13	-	3	4	-	1	8	-
Chelmsford, . . .	584	8	121	18	5	137	-	240	20	35
Concord, . . .	456	32	118	38	3	30	1	64	24	146
Dracut, . . .	604	10	47	6	1	19	8	497	5	11
Dunstable, . . .	20	-	8	1	-	7	-	-	2	2
EVERETT, . . .	2,860	109	959	289	67	445	10	55	225	701
Framlingham, . . .	1,530	467	247	84	15	101	-	251	123	242
Groton, . . .	164	18	52	15	10	14	42	4	4	5

Persons Employed in Classified Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries: By Cities and Towns — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Total Number of Persons residing in Specified Cities and Towns engaged in Manufact- ures	NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURES								
		Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Build- ing	Cloth- ing	Food Prepa- rations	Ma- chinery and Metallie Goods	Paper and Paper Goods	Tex- tiles	Wooden Goods	All Other Indus- tries
MIDDLESEX — Con.										
Holliston, . . .	575	295	59	17	2	27	-	12	5	158
Hopkinton, . . .	685	568	27	24	5	11	-	11	21	18
Hudson, . . .	1,585	1,010	139	62	10	25	-	9	67	263
Lexington, . . .	277	39	107	47	5	32	-	4	8	35
Lincoln, . . .	39	1	16	6	3	4	-	-	1	8
Littleton, . . .	88	3	19	8	1	4	-	-	1	52
LOWELL, . . .	26,273	919	2,336	1,371	194	2,339	31	17,385	553	1,145
MALDEN, . . .	5,687	313	1,171	420	56	423	12	172	309	2,811
MARLBOROUGH, . .	4,265	3,373	309	152	37	118	-	1	137	138
Maynard, . . .	1,025	14	48	24	9	21	-	856	7	46
MEDFORD, . . .	1,908	65	608	226	41	290	3	77	126	472
Meirose, . . .	1,721	54	504	146	36	161	1	13	89	717
Natick, . . .	1,829	1,069	202	294	21	61	1	2	33	146
NEWTON, . . .	3,339	76	1,051	319	32	458	36	892	85	390
North Reading, . .	132	68	14	5	6	7	6	1	16	10
Pepperell, . . .	683	319	68	24	10	24	213	-	14	11
Reading, . . .	841	303	173	101	7	59	1	4	57	136
Sherborn, . . .	190	20	29	51	2	6	1	30	13	38
Shirley, . . .	333	7	25	146	-	9	4	115	18	9
SOMERVILLE, . . .	7,275	191	2,035	991	498	1,138	27	159	688	1,548
Stoneham, . . .	1,676	1,249	143	60	11	63	2	2	54	92
Stow, . . .	108	8	13	2	-	7	-	63	10	5
Sudbury, . . .	43	1	9	6	5	13	-	-	5	4
Tewksbury, . . .	292	14	50	5	6	46	-	154	6	11
Townsend, . . .	273	38	34	22	3	16	-	1	156	4
Tyngsborough, . .	37	-	17	-	-	4	-	1	10	5
Wakefield, . . .	1,721	299	313	91	10	187	1	109	503	208
WALTHAM, . . .	4,632	49	650	291	46	2,094	10	1,137	54	301
Watertown, . . .	1,296	24	275	201	25	205	83	270	43	170
Wayland, . . .	364	289	32	20	3	8	-	5	2	5
Westford, . . .	535	6	132	23	1	41	-	326	2	4
Weston, . . .	121	3	31	7	2	13	-	2	13	50
Wilmington, . . .	124	61	31	7	1	9	1	2	4	8
Winchester, . . .	776	236	180	73	5	151	3	22	36	70
WOBURN, . . .	2,925	1,894	421	230	34	159	2	13	42	130
NANTUCKET.	204	6	116	41	2	16	-	-	6	17
Nantucket, . . .	204	6	116	41	2	16	-	-	6	17
NORFOLK.	23,142	5,533	5,242	1,583	295	2,648	284	2,756	601	4,200
Avon, . . .	417	348	26	16	3	11	-	-	7	6
Bellingham, . . .	319	3	27	7	4	14	-	231	13	20
Braintree, . . .	748	310	146	61	5	76	2	42	7	99
Brookline, . . .	1,181	43	496	247	17	193	10	20	41	204
Canton, . . .	1,003	19	104	40	3	213	-	509	12	103
Cohasset, . . .	217	24	94	67	2	12	2	2	3	11
Dedham, . . .	977	78	216	95	18	120	-	277	38	135
Dover, . . .	43	5	21	3	1	6	-	-	2	5
Foxborough, . . .	679	21	75	24	5	80	-	14	36	424
Franklin, . . .	1,281	23	117	66	13	44	-	389	31	598
Holbrook, . . .	506	428	38	12	-	10	1	1	7	9
Hyde Park, . . .	2,268	44	441	230	25	489	58	445	55	481
Medfield, . . .	511	3	77	11	-	18	-	-	19	383
Medway, . . .	809	362	44	29	9	48	-	69	32	216

Persons Employed in Classified Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries: By Cities and Towns — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Total Number of Persons residing in Specified Cities and Towns engaged in Manufact- ures	NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURES								
		Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Build- ing	Cloth- ing	Food Prepara- tions	Ma- chinery and Metallic Goods	Paper and Paper Goods	Tex- tiles	Wooden Goods	All Other Indus- tries
NORFOLK — Con.										
Millis, . . .	145	56	23	8	2	12	2	11	2	29
Milton, . . .	555	7	229	60	98	57	12	-	11	61
Needham, . . .	715	4	126	26	3	92	5	264	4	191
Norfolk, . . .	136	1	7	4	2	10	11	76	2	23
Norwood, . . .	963	338	104	19	7	79	38	22	11	345
QUINCY, . . .	3,710	363	2,143	218	34	653	2	36	51	210
Randolph, . . .	786	604	62	41	7	23	-	1	4	44
Sharon, . . .	186	16	67	14	3	31	2	18	13	22
Stoughton, . . .	1,167	591	110	57	13	25	-	149	20	202
Walpole, . . .	514	20	85	12	-	51	128	69	69	80
Wellesley, . . .	279	25	103	33	5	29	11	30	4	39
Weymouth, . . .	2,527	1,789	204	179	13	54	-	76	89	123
Wrentham, . . .	520	8	57	4	3	288	-	5	18	137
PLYMOUTH.										
	21,325	12,473	2,789	959	167	1,970	8	929	956	1,074
Ablington, . . .	1,100	861	72	75	4	39	-	2	13	34
Bridgewater, . . .	784	243	171	21	12	190	4	55	47	41
BROCKTON, . . .	9,847	6,902	893	411	80	326	1	6	272	456
Carver, . . .	95	10	12	2	-	47	-	3	19	2
Duxbury, . . .	155	18	83	18	2	13	1	-	7	13
East Bridgewater, . . .	555	317	59	18	1	122	-	3	19	16
Halifax, . . .	38	8	7	1	1	3	-	-	18	-
Hanover, . . .	390	205	40	14	2	56	-	-	41	32
Hanson, . . .	273	144	37	5	-	43	-	3	26	15
Hingham, . . .	563	135	190	55	7	41	2	57	30	46
Hull, . . .	113	5	81	5	-	5	-	-	1	16
Kingston, . . .	273	15	62	13	3	121	-	38	11	10
Lakeville, . . .	78	32	19	4	-	5	-	1	10	7
Marion, . . .	67	3	43	10	2	5	-	-	2	2
Marshfield, . . .	144	24	76	16	3	13	-	-	7	5
Mattapoisett, . . .	80	2	32	7	2	10	-	-	22	5
Middleborough, . . .	1,284	670	141	51	9	103	-	93	88	129
Norwell, . . .	214	117	42	7	3	23	-	-	11	11
Pembroke, . . .	142	49	35	8	-	11	-	1	18	20
Plymouth, . . .	1,357	76	222	57	11	259	-	654	20	58
Plympton, . . .	65	6	8	4	-	5	-	8	32	2
Rochester, . . .	61	1	17	1	2	13	-	1	22	4
Rockland, . . .	1,513	1,195	78	65	5	29	-	-	61	80
Scituate, . . .	177	40	93	13	4	17	-	-	1	9
Wareham, . . .	488	16	116	18	3	295	-	1	22	17
West Bridgewater, . . .	298	212	35	13	-	17	-	1	11	9
Whitman, . . .	1,671	1,167	125	47	11	159	-	2	125	35
SUFFOLK.										
	78,677	3,453	19,229	17,657	3,275	10,227	514	2,118	5,218	16,986
BOSTON, . . .	72,008	3,035	17,582	16,649	3,089	9,331	476	2,070	4,729	15,047
CHELSEA, . . .	5,196	348	1,107	837	162	699	35	37	431	1,540
Revere, . . .	1,003	56	302	108	21	136	2	6	46	326
Winthrop, . . .	470	14	238	63	3	61	1	5	12	73
WORCESTER.										
	68,301	9,319	7,576	5,079	679	12,799	895	20,092	4,445	7,417
Ashburnham, . . .	290	2	24	9	2	10	-	4	202	37
Athol, . . .	1,902	795	318	108	13	175	-	149	196	148
Auburn, . . .	337	19	45	9	-	35	1	201	12	15
Barre, . . .	163	5	41	21	2	26	-	47	8	13
Berlin, . . .	113	60	13	10	1	7	-	16	5	1

Persons Employed in Classified Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries: By Cities and Towns—Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Total Number of Persons residing in Specified Cities and Towns engaged in Manufact- ures	NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURES								
		Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Build- ing	Cloth- ing	Food Prepa- rations	Ma- chinery and Metallic Goods	Paper and Paper Goods	Tex- tiles	Wooden Goods	All Other Indus- tries
WORCESTER—Con.										
Blackstone, . . .	1,972	13	76	53	2	41	-	1,024	8	755
Bolton, . . .	44	15	10	1	-	4	-	10	-	4
Boylston, . . .	102	1	8	9	2	4	-	69	1	8
Brookfield, . . .	704	482	33	15	4	16	-	78	21	55
Charlton, . . .	258	6	24	14	-	25	-	147	35	7
Clinton, . . .	3,856	45	266	145	20	430	-	2,845	16	89
Dana, . . .	116	2	16	1	-	6	-	26	24	41
Douglas, . . .	385	2	35	1	2	214	-	104	9	18
Dudley, . . .	928	87	59	17	6	20	8	710	14	7
FITCHBURG, . . .	6,311	257	899	552	61	891	376	2,444	141	690
Gardner, . . .	2,108	27	217	88	10	269	-	8	1,333	156
Grafton, . . .	1,383	271	75	41	4	37	-	887	14	54
Hardwick, . . .	557	2	28	10	4	7	53	447	3	3
Harvard, . . .	69	2	30	10	1	15	-	-	4	7
Holden, . . .	613	24	39	18	-	42	2	473	5	10
Hopedale, . . .	339	15	19	3	-	239	-	11	8	44
Hubbardston, . . .	101	1	14	8	3	12	-	23	33	7
Lancaster, . . .	163	8	33	23	1	33	-	49	4	12
Leicester, . . .	821	74	38	16	-	102	-	571	11	9
Leominster, . . .	2,610	91	279	583	15	70	55	167	184	1,166
Lunenburg, . . .	68	3	21	8	1	10	1	5	14	5
Mendon, . . .	83	8	18	5	-	28	-	7	-	17
Milford, . . .	2,284	1,082	346	106	20	294	-	4	41	391
Millbury, . . .	1,318	19	174	49	17	160	-	830	34	35
New Braintree, . . .	31	3	7	3	-	2	15	-	1	-
Northborough, . . .	329	5	25	6	4	12	-	229	3	45
Northbridge, . . .	1,583	6	76	38	6	728	4	697	9	19
North Brookfield, . . .	1,330	1,135	52	47	9	17	-	3	50	17
Oakham, . . .	46	3	9	2	4	12	-	-	12	4
Oxford, . . .	470	118	33	13	4	14	-	260	16	12
Paxton, . . .	26	2	4	2	2	6	-	1	4	5
Petersham, . . .	40	-	15	4	1	5	-	-	9	6
Phillipston, . . .	23	4	6	1	2	1	-	-	9	-
Princeton, . . .	64	-	20	5	-	13	-	1	25	-
Royalston, . . .	65	1	10	3	-	4	1	33	11	2
Rutland, . . .	93	11	17	3	-	11	-	42	6	3
Shrewsbury, . . .	119	54	22	6	2	16	1	1	4	13
Southborough, . . .	205	52	61	11	8	17	-	41	2	13
Southbridge, . . .	2,199	25	116	76	12	1,043	-	867	21	39
Spencer, . . .	1,806	1,328	106	62	14	92	-	89	78	37
Sterling, . . .	76	1	16	10	-	6	-	10	15	18
Sturbridge, . . .	402	7	22	8	2	71	-	272	14	6
Sutton, . . .	844	7	57	11	10	71	-	668	10	10
Templeton, . . .	504	3	46	11	-	48	9	55	294	38
Upton, . . .	770	14	48	6	5	19	-	1	27	650
Uxbridge, . . .	849	2	84	38	7	46	-	636	4	32
Warren, . . .	1,052	10	67	30	11	313	-	578	29	14
Webster, . . .	2,353	524	165	61	15	38	-	1,473	45	32
Westborough, . . .	1,033	414	106	57	14	75	-	17	37	313
West Boylston, . . .	715	67	42	24	9	21	-	519	26	7
West Brookfield, . . .	243	151	24	42	2	10	-	5	5	9
Westminster, . . .	114	1	19	3	9	9	-	2	69	2
Winchendon, . . .	991	17	86	35	5	114	-	259	373	102
WORCESTER, . . .	19,923	1,936	3,017	2,528	331	6,743	369	1,977	857	2,165

Persons Employed in Classified Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries: By Cities and Towns—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

THE STATE, AND COUNTIES.	Total Number of Persons residing in The State and Counties engaged in Manufact- ures	NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN THE STATE AND COUNTIES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURES								
		Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Build- ing	Cloth- ing	Food Prepa- rations	Ma- chinery and Metallic Goods	Paper and Paper Goods	Tex- tiles	Wooden Goods	All Other Indus- tries
THE STATE.	492,497	82,624	77,092	45,488	9,045	58,457	9,887	127,117	21,374	61,413
BARNSTABLE, . .	1,862	79	871	460	47	144	6	23	41	191
BERKSHIRE, . .	16,229	2,309	2,462	1,167	174	686	1,207	7,002	365	857
BRISTOL, . . .	57,759	1,513	5,660	2,778	545	7,927	51	36,042	907	2,336
DUKES,	306	25	191	36	5	18	-	1	2	28
ESSEX,	79,963	32,617	10,497	4,724	870	4,581	483	18,587	1,814	5,790
FRANKLIN, . .	5,360	628	813	292	89	1,850	409	460	447	372
HAMPDEN, . . .	34,156	352	4,281	2,037	430	3,575	4,933	11,420	1,090	6,038
HAMPSHIRE, . .	9,587	90	1,101	884	120	1,103	560	3,980	475	1,274
MIDDLESEX, . .	95,626	14,227	16,264	7,791	2,347	10,913	537	23,707	5,007	14,833
NANTUCKET, . .	204	6	116	41	2	16	-	-	6	17
NORFOLK, . . .	23,142	5,533	5,242	1,583	295	2,643	284	2,756	601	4,200
PLYMOUTH, . .	21,325	12,473	2,789	959	167	1,970	8	929	956	1,074
SUFFOLK, . . .	78,677	3,453	19,229	17,657	3,275	10,227	514	2,118	5,218	16,986
WORCESTER, . .	68,301	9,319	7,576	5,079	679	12,799	895	20,092	4,445	7,417

In the foregoing table, the combinations which have been made under the different industry titles are as follows :

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER. Boots and shoes ; leather ; saddlery and harness.

BUILDING. Building ; shipbuilding ; stone.

CLOTHING. Clothing.

FOOD PREPARATIONS. Food preparations.

MACHINERY AND METALLIC GOODS. Artisans' tools ; clocks, watches, and jewelry ; cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus ; electroplating ; machines and machinery ; metals and metallic goods ; scientific instruments and appliances.

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS. Paper and paper goods.

TEXTILES. Buttons and dress trimmings ; carpetings ; cordage and twine ; cotton goods ; cotton, woollen, and other textiles ; flax, hemp, jute, and linen goods ; hosiery and knit goods ; mixed textiles ; print works, dye works, and bleacheries ; silk and silk goods ; woollen goods ; worsted goods.

WOODEN GOODS. Boxes (paper and wooden) ; burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc. ; corks, bungs, and taps ; furniture ; lumber ; models, lasts, and patterns ; wooden goods.

From the recapitulation for the State, it will be at once seen that, the total number of persons occupied in manufacturing being 492,497, there are 127,117 engaged in textiles ; 82,624 in boots, shoes, and leather ; 77,092 in building ; 58,457 in machinery and metallic goods ; 45,488 in clothing ; 21,374 in wooden goods ; 9,887 in paper and paper

goods; and 9,045 in food preparations, the industries as classified ranking in the order named, while all other industries combined include 61,413 persons or but slightly more than are engaged in machinery and metallic goods alone, and considerably less than are engaged in either textiles, boots, shoes, and leather, or building.

As to the counties, confining ourselves to a single comparison, the largest number of persons are occupied in the building industry in Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, and Suffolk; in textiles, in Berkshire, Bristol, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, and Worcester; in boots, shoes, and leather, in Essex, Norfolk, and Plymouth; and in machinery and metallic goods, in Franklin. The extreme importance of the boot, shoe, and leather industry in Essex County, as compared with the rest of the State, clearly appears from this recapitulation, as well as the predominance of Bristol County in textiles, of Hampden in paper and paper goods, and of Suffolk in clothing.

The table itself affords interesting and profitable local comparisons whereby any city or town may measure its importance as to the number of persons residing therein who are employed in the different leading industries relatively to other places or with respect to the total for the State. For example, Lynn had 11,073 persons resident therein who were engaged in boots, shoes, and leather, as against 6,799 in Haverhill, and 6,902 in Brockton; or as against 82,624, the total for the State; and in comparison with 17,238 engaged in all industries in the city itself. To take another example, out of 77,092 persons engaged in the building industry in the State, 17,582 are found to reside in Boston, this being the leading industry for the city on the basis of the number of residents employed, clothing ranking second with 16,649 persons out of 45,488 in the State.

We must leave such comparisons to the reader, however, owing to limitations of space. The table gives in condensed form opportunity for a wide range of similar relative statements. For such cities, however, as have 4,000 or more resident persons engaged in manufacturing, we present a table which follows showing the leading industries for each, the respective number of males and females engaged, with totals and percentages.

Principal Industries: By Cities. With Percentages.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages of Both Sexes engaged in Spec- ified Industries to Total Number engaged in Manufactures
BERKSHIRE.				
NORTH ADAMS.	3,348	1,624	4,972	100.00
Textiles,	1,391	742	2,133	42.90
Boots, shoes, and leather,	999	600	1,599	32.16
Building,	501	-	501	10.08
All other Industries,	457	282	739	14.86

Principal Industries: By Cities. With Percentages — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages of Both Sexes engaged in Spec- ified Industries to Total Number engaged in Manufactures
BERKSHIRE — Con.				
PITTSFIELD.	2,871	1,338	4,209	100.00
Textiles,	1,101	781	1,882	44.71
Building,	707	—	707	16.80
All other industries,	1,063	557	1,620	38.49
BRISTOL.				
FALL RIVER.	16,406	12,635	29,041	100.00
Textiles,	11,880	11,593	23,473	80.83
All other industries,	4,526	1,042	5,568	19.17
NEW BEDFORD.				
Textiles,	9,419	5,238	14,657	100.00
Textiles,	5,246	4,182	9,428	64.32
Building,	1,577	—	1,577	10.76
All other industries,	2,596	1,056	3,652	24.92
TAUNTON.				
Textiles,	4,124	1,699	5,823	100.00
Textiles,	1,047	1,158	2,205	37.87
Machinery and metallic goods,	1,892	156	2,048	35.17
Building,	601	—	601	10.32
All other industries,	584	385	969	16.64
ESSEX.				
HAVERHILL.	6,519	2,546	9,065	100.00
Boots, shoes, and leather,	4,923	1,876	6,799	75.00
All other industries,	1,596	670	2,266	25.00
LAWRENCE.				
Textiles,	10,564	6,903	17,467	100.00
Textiles,	6,303	6,190	12,493	71.52
All other industries,	4,261	713	4,974	28.48
LYNN.				
Textiles,	12,939	4,299	17,238	100.00
Boots, shoes, and leather,	7,925	3,148	11,073	64.24
Building,	1,812	—	1,812	10.51
All other industries,	3,202	1,151	4,353	25.25
SALEM.				
Textiles,	5,397	2,054	7,451	100.00
Boots, shoes, and leather,	2,839	755	3,594	48.24
Textiles,	471	796	1,267	17.00
Building,	991	—	991	13.30
All other industries,	1,096	503	1,599	21.46
HAMPDEN.				
CHICOPEE.	3,565	1,846	5,411	100.00
Textiles,	1,333	1,543	2,876	53.15
Carriages and wagons,	970	54	1,024	18.92
All other industries,	1,262	249	1,511	27.93
HOLYOKE.				
Textiles,	6,952	4,701	11,653	100.00
Textiles,	2,121	2,493	4,614	39.59
Paper and paper goods,	1,758	1,601	3,359	28.83
All other industries,	3,073	607	3,680	31.58
SPRINGFIELD.				
Textiles,	6,887	2,085	8,972	100.00
Building,	1,798	10	1,808	20.15
Machinery and metallic goods,	1,496	122	1,618	18.03
Clothing,	154	854	1,008	11.24
Textiles,	426	462	888	9.90
All other industries,	3,013	637	3,650	40.68

Principal Industries: By Cities. With Percentages — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages of Both Sexes engaged in Spec- ified Industries to Total Number engaged in Manufactures
MIDDLESEX.				
CAMBRIDGE.	9,806	3,456	13,262	100.00
Building,	2,866	4	2,870	21.64
Machinery and metallic goods,	1,642	79	1,721	12.98
Clothing,	281	1,345	1,626	12.26
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	846	568	1,414	10.66
Wooden goods,	1,124	155	1,279	9.64
All other industries,	3,047	1,305	4,352	32.82
LOWELL.	14,943	11,330	26,273	100.00
Textiles,	7,778	9,807	17,585	66.17
Machinery and metallic goods,	2,326	13	2,339	8.90
Building,	2,336	—	2,336	8.89
All other industries,	2,503	1,710	4,213	16.04
MALDEN.	4,111	1,576	5,687	100.00
Rubber and elastic goods,	1,067	1,074	2,141	37.65
Building,	1,171	—	1,171	20.59
All other industries,	1,873	502	2,375	41.76
MARLBOROUGH.	3,127	1,138	4,265	100.00
Boots, shoes, and leather,	2,477	896	3,373	79.09
All other industries,	650	242	892	20.91
SOMERVILLE.	5,769	1,506	7,275	100.00
Building,	2,035	—	2,035	27.97
Machinery and metallic goods,	1,101	37	1,138	15.64
Clothing,	199	792	991	13.62
All other industries,	2,434	677	3,111	42.77
WALTHAM.	2,890	1,742	4,632	100.00
Machinery and metallic goods,	1,180	914	2,094	45.21
Textiles,	590	547	1,137	24.55
Building,	650	—	650	14.03
All other industries,	470	281	751	16.21
PLYMOUTH.				
BROCKTON.	7,324	2,023	9,347	100.00
Boots, shoes, and leather,	5,429	1,473	6,902	73.84
All other industries,	1,895	550	2,445	26.16
SUFFOLK.				
BOSTON.	52,195	19,813	72,008	100.00
Building,	17,579	3	17,582	24.42
Clothing,	4,339	12,310	16,649	23.12
Machinery and metallic goods,	9,026	305	9,331	12.96
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	3,846	1,631	5,477	7.60
All other industries,	17,405	5,564	22,969	31.90
CHELSEA.	3,977	1,219	5,196	100.00
Building,	1,105	2	1,107	21.30
Clothing,	225	612	837	16.11
Machinery and metallic goods,	675	24	699	13.45
Rubber and elastic goods,	326	236	562	10.82
All other industries,	1,646	345	1,991	38.32
WORCESTER.				
FITCHBURG.	4,452	1,859	6,311	100.00
Textiles,	1,345	1,099	2,444	38.73
Building,	899	—	899	14.24

Principal Industries: By Cities. With Percentages — Concluded.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages of Both Sexes engaged in Spec- ified Industries to Total Number engaged in Manufactures
WORCESTER — Con.				
FITCHBURG — Con.				
Machinery and metallic goods,	873	18	891	14.12
Clothing,	33	519	552	8.75
All other industries,	1,302	223	1,525	24.16
WORCESTER.	15,424	4,499	19,923	100.00
Machinery and metallic goods,	6,497	246	6,743	33.84
Building,	3,014	3	3,017	15.15
Clothing,	289	2,239	2,528	12.69
Textiles,	1,035	942	1,977	9.92
Boots, shoes, and leather,	1,442	494	1,936	9.72
All other industries,	3,147	575	3,722	18.63

If we take the first city in the preceding table, North Adams, we may note that, out of 4,972 resident persons engaged in manufactures, 2,133 are employed in textiles, the leading industry. Expressed in percentages, 42.90 are in textiles, 32.16 in boots, shoes, and leather, 10.08 in building, and 14.86 in all other industries combined. In this city, while textiles lead, the industry is closely followed by boots, shoes, and leather. In Fall River, however, to take a contrasting example, 80.83 per cent of all persons residing therein and engaged in manufactures are found in textiles and only 19.17 per cent in all other industries combined. Characterizing the cities in a general statement based upon proportions of persons employed, Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence, Chicopee, and Lowell are textile cities; and Haverhill, Lynn, Marlborough, and Brockton are boot, shoe, and leather cities, in proportions which admit of no parallel with any other industry; but nearly all the other cities offer diversified employment, at least two and frequently more than two industries occupying considerable percentages of persons out of the whole number industrially employed.

THREE LEADING MASSACHUSETTS PROFESSIONS.

The development of diversified occupations in a modern, industrial commonwealth offers an exceedingly interesting study. Although, as shown in the preceding article, Massachusetts is such a commonwealth, there is a constantly increasing number of persons engaged in what are usually called the learned professions, classified under the three heads, religion, law, and medicine. We have drawn from the completed results

of the Census of 1895 a table which presents the number residing in each city and town included under each designation, with the proportionate population containing one person engaged in each of the three branches. This table follows:

Three Leading Massachusetts Professions.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Religion	Law	Medicine	PROPORTIONATE POPULATION CONTAINING ONE PERSON ENGAGED IN—		
				Religion	Law	Medicine
BARNSTABLE.	81	16	64	341	1,728	432
Barnstable,	11	5	11	369	811	369
Bourne,	4	1	3	395	1,580	527
Brewster,	3	1	2	300	901	451
Chatham,	4	1	3	452	1,809	603
Dennis,	4	—	3	636	—	848
Eastham,	1	—	—	476	—	—
Falmouth,	13	2	6	204	1,328	443
Harwich,	6	2	9	422	1,266	281
Mashpee,	2	—	—	165	—	—
Orleans,	4	1	2	300	1,198	599
Provincetown,	14	1	11	325	4,555	414
Sandwich,	5	—	6	316	—	263
Truro,	3	—	1	272	—	815
Wellfleet,	3	—	3	323	—	323
Yarmouth,	4	2	4	414	828	414
BERKSHIRE.	151	68	179	571	1,269	482
Adams,	13	5	11	603	1,567	712
Alford,	—	—	2	—	—	140
Becket,	1	—	2	888	—	444
Cheshire,	2	—	2	588	—	588
Clarksburg,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalton,	7	1	5	459	3,210	642
Egremont,	3	—	1	279	—	836
Florida,	1	—	—	425	—	—
Great Barrington,	14	11	18	342	436	266
Hancock,	2	—	—	256	—	—
Hinsdale,	5	—	4	330	—	413
Lancaster,	2	—	1	424	—	848
Lee,	10	3	11	407	1,355	370
Lenox,	8	—	4	359	—	718
Monterey,	2	—	1	232	—	464
Mount Washington,	—	—	1	—	—	136
New Ashford,	1	—	—	116	—	—
New Marlborough,	3	—	2	429	—	644
NORTH ADAMS,	21	14	37	911	1,367	517
Otis,	2	—	1	259	—	518
Peru,	—	—	—	—	—	—
PITTSFIELD,	26	26	55	787	787	372
Richmond,	1	—	—	701	—	—
Sandisfield,	3	2	1	267	401	802
Savoy,	1	—	1	504	—	504
Sheffield,	4	—	4	474	—	474
Stockbridge,	6	1	5	346	2,077	415
Tyringham,	2	—	2	182	—	182
Washington,	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Stockbridge,	4	1	1	314	1,257	1,257
Williamstown,	6	4	7	815	1,222	698
Windsor,	1	—	—	556	—	—

Three Leading Massachusetts Professions — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Religion	Law	Medicine	PROPORTIONATE POPULATION CONTAINING ONE PERSON ENGAGED IN—		
				Religion	Law	Medicine
BRISTOL.	318	130	330	689	1,685	664
Acushnet,	2	1	3	558	1,115	372
Attleborough,	12	4	18	691	2,072	460
Berkley,	1	-	1	955	-	955
Dartmouth,	5	-	1	621	-	3,107
Dighton,	9	-	1	200	-	1,797
Easton,	7	3	7	636	1,484	636
Fairhaven,	7	3	5	477	1,113	663
FALL RIVER,	100	38	111	892	2,347	804
Freetown,	3	-	1	468	-	1,405
Manfield,	8	3	5	465	1,241	744
NEW BEDFORD,	85	50	108	650	1,105	512
North Attleborough,	9	4	8	731	1,644	822
Norton,	3	1	2	538	1,614	807
Raynham,	2	1	2	759	1,518	759
Rehoboth,	3	-	2	603	-	905
Seekonk,	-	-	1	-	-	1,465
Somerset,	7	-	2	283	-	992
Swansea,	2	-	1	814	-	1,627
TAUNTON,	46	22	48	589	1,233	565
Westport,	7	-	3	383	-	893
DUKES.	16	6	9	265	706	471
Chilmark,	2	-	1	152	-	304
Cottage City,	3	-	2	346	-	519
Edgartown,	4	4	3	281	281	375
Gay Head,	1	-	-	169	-	-
Gosnold,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury,	3	1	3	334	1,002	334
West Tisbury,	3	1	-	153	460	-
ESSEX.	468	246	600	706	1,343	551
Amesbury,	15	6	20	666	1,664	499
Andover,	19	5	12	323	1,229	512
BEVERLY,	13	8	25	908	1,476	472
Boxford,	5	-	-	145	-	-
Bradford,	4	6	7	1,184	789	677
Danvers,	11	4	16	744	2,045	511
Essex,	2	2	4	794	794	397
Georgetown,	6	1	6	342	2,050	342
GLOUCESTER,	27	14	40	1,045	2,015	705
Groveland,	4	1	4	583	2,333	583
Hamilton,	2	2	2	678	678	678
HAVERHILL,	43	26	62	703	1,162	487
Ipswich,	5	1	9	944	4,720	524
LAWRENCE,	77	27	83	677	1,932	628
LYNN,	71	48	131	878	1,299	476
Lynnfield,	2	1	-	409	818	-
Manchester,	3	3	3	625	625	625
Marblehead,	9	8	9	852	959	852
Merrimae,	6	2	4	384	1,151	575
Methuen,	6	3	3	948	1,897	1,897
Middleton,	4	-	1	210	-	838
Nahant,	1	-	-	865	-	-
Newbury,	3	-	2	496	-	745
NEWBURYPORT,	24	15	29	606	970	502

Three Leading Massachusetts Professions — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Religion	Law	Medicine	PROPORTIONATE POPULATION CON- TAINING ONE PERSON ENGAGED IN —		
				Religion	Law	Medicine
ESSEX — Con.						
North Andover,	4	2	2	892	1,785	1,785
Peabody,	17	8	12	618	1,313	876
Rockport,	10	3	4	529	1,763	1,322
Rowley,	2	2	4	636	636	318
SALEM,	46	38	76	749	907	454
Salisbury,	1	—	2	1,300	—	650
Saugus,	11	4	11	409	1,124	409
Swampscott,	10	3	10	326	1,086	326
Topsfield,	2	3	2	517	344	517
Wenham,	1	—	1	886	—	886
West Newbury,	2	—	4	822	—	411
FRANKLIN.						
	74	23	81	543	1,745	496
Ashfield,	2	—	2	507	—	507
Barnardston,	3	—	2	259	—	389
Buckland,	2	1	1	774	1,548	1,548
Charlemont,	4	—	3	260	—	347
Colrain,	3	—	3	537	—	537
Conway,	3	—	3	435	—	435
Deerfield,	3	1	1	1,002	3,007	3,007
Erving,	1	—	1	964	—	964
Gill,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenfield,	11	13	20	566	479	311
Hawley,	2	—	—	234	—	—
Heath,	—	1	—	—	476	—
Leverett,	—	—	2	—	—	372
Leyden,	1	—	—	363	—	—
Monroe,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montague,	11	1	14	551	6,058	433
New Salem,	1	—	3	869	—	290
Northfield,	7	—	2	264	—	926
Orange,	7	2	12	766	2,681	447
Rowe,	2	—	1	249	—	498
Shelburne,	6	4	7	260	390	223
Shutesbury,	1	—	—	444	—	—
Sunderland,	1	—	1	696	—	696
Warwick,	1	—	—	599	—	—
Wendell,	1	—	1	529	—	529
Whately,	1	—	2	755	—	378
HAMPDEN.						
	263	114	355	582	1,342	431
Agawam,	6	—	2	401	—	1,204
Blandford,	1	—	1	849	—	849
Brimfield,	2	—	2	481	—	481
Chester,	4	1	2	357	1,429	715
CHICOPEE,	22	6	21	746	2,737	782
East Longmeadow,	4	—	1	398	—	1,591
Granville,	3	—	1	335	—	1,005
Hampden,	3	—	1	248	—	743
Holland,	1	—	—	199	—	—
HOLYOKE,	47	25	75	858	1,613	538
Longmeadow,	2	2	2	310	310	310
Ludlow,	2	—	2	1,281	—	1,281
Monson,	6	—	10	624	—	375
Montgomery,	—	—	—	—	—	—

Three Leading Massachusetts Professions — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Religion	Law	Medicine	PROPORTIONATE POPULATION CON- TAINING ONE PERSON ENGAGED IN —		
				Religion	Law	Medicine
HAMPDEN — Con.						
Palmer,	15	7	14	457	980	490
Russell,	1	—	1	846	—	846
Southwick,	3	—	1	320	—	961
SPRINGFIELD,	106	57	177	486	904	291
Tolland,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales,	2	—	1	392	—	783
Westfield,	19	12	25	561	889	427
West Springfield,	9	4	10	681	1,531	613
Wilbraham,	5	—	6	348	—	290
HAMPSHIRE.				100	36	102
Amherst,	14	5	10	342	957	479
Belchertown,	3	—	3	720	—	720
Chesterfield,	2	—	1	295	—	589
Cummington,	2	—	2	375	—	375
Easthampton,	6	4	8	798	1,198	599
Enfield,	2	—	2	495	—	495
Goshen,	1	—	—	304	—	—
Granby,	—	1	1	—	748	748
Greenwich,	1	—	1	481	—	481
Hadley,	2	1	2	852	1,704	852
Hatfield,	2	—	1	631	—	1,262
Huntington,	7	1	2	207	1,450	725
Middlefield,	1	—	—	886	—	—
NORTHAMPTON,	23	18	42	728	930	399
Pelham,	1	—	—	486	—	—
Plainfield,	1	—	—	450	—	—
Prescott,	1	—	1	401	—	401
Southampton,	2	—	2	527	—	527
South Hadley,	6	2	7	741	2,222	635
Ware,	15	4	13	510	1,913	589
Westhampton,	1	—	—	476	—	—
Williamsburg,	5	—	3	391	—	652
Worthington,	2	—	1	324	—	648
MIDDLESEX.				891	700	1,049
Acton,	5	4	4	396	495	495
Arlington,	11	9	9	592	724	724
Ashby,	2	1	2	402	804	402
Ashland,	5	2	7	418	1,045	299
Ayer,	5	6	6	420	350	350
Bedford,	3	4	3	390	292	390
Belmont,	4	2	4	711	1,422	711
Billerica,	5	1	3	515	2,577	859
Boxborough,	1	—	—	307	—	—
Burlington,	1	—	—	574	—	—
CAMBRIDGE,	158	147	155	517	555	527
Carlisle,	—	—	1	—	—	492
Chelmsford,	5	1	3	632	3,162	1,054
Concord,	6	10	5	863	518	1,035
Dracut,	1	—	2	2,443	—	1,222
Dunstable,	1	—	—	400	—	—
EVERETT,	29	16	38	640	1,161	489
Framingham,	17	9	18	560	1,057	528
Groton,	5	2	4	438	1,096	548

Three Leading Massachusetts Professions — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Religion	Law	Medicine	PROPORTIONATE POPULATION CON- TAINING ONE PERSON ENGAGED IN —		
				Religion	Law	Medicine
MIDDLESEX — Con.						
Holliston,	5	1	5	544	2,718	544
Hopkinton,	6	1	7	497	2,984	426
Hudson,	8	4	11	664	1,327	483
Lexington,	6	9	9	583	389	389
Lincoln,	3	2	1	370	556	1,111
Littleton,	3	1	4	379	1,136	284
LOWELL,	118	79	182	715	1,068	464
MALDEN,	60	39	60	495	762	495
MARLBOROUGH,	18	11	28	832	1,362	535
Maynard,	4	3	4	773	1,030	773
MEDFORD,	20	24	33	724	603	439
Melrose,	14	34	34	855	352	352
Natick,	13	20	23	678	441	383
NEWTON,	74	80	94	373	345	294
North Reading,	1	—	2	835	—	418
Pepperell,	6	—	8	554	—	415
Reading,	7	5	13	674	943	363
Sherborn,	2	1	4	723	1,446	362
Shirley,	3	2	3	466	700	466
SOMERVILLE,	80	54	108	653	967	483
Stoneham,	11	7	16	571	898	393
Stow,	2	—	1	460	—	920
Sudbury,	2	1	1	571	1,141	1,141
Tewksbury,	7	2	4	483	1,690	845
Townsend,	3	2	5	593	890	356
Tyngsborough,	3	—	2	212	—	318
Wakefield,	14	10	15	593	830	554
WALTHAM,	67	27	45	312	773	464
Watertown,	21	13	19	371	599	410
Wayland,	4	2	2	507	1,013	1,013
Westford,	2	—	2	1,209	—	1,209
Weston,	3	9	1	570	190	1,710
Wilmington,	2	3	2	710	473	710
Winchester,	17	25	12	362	246	513
WOBURN,	18	15	25	788	945	567
NANTUCKET.						
Nantucket,	8	3	8	377	1,005	377
NORFOLK.						
Avon,	1	—	3	1,626	—	542
Bellingham,	1	1	3	1,481	1,481	494
Braintree,	7	7	7	759	759	759
Brookline,	26	80	60	622	202	269
Canton,	10	8	7	464	580	662
Cohasset,	6	8	4	412	309	619
Dedham,	13	18	15	555	401	481
Dover,	1	—	—	668	—	—
Foxborough,	6	3	8	537	1,073	402
Franklin,	7	4	12	734	1,284	428
Holbrook,	4	1	3	575	2,298	766
Hyde Park,	18	20	39	657	591	303
Medfield,	4	1	2	468	1,872	936
Medway,	5	2	7	583	1,457	416

Three Leading Massachusetts Professions — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Religion	Law	Medicine	PROPORTIONATE POPULATION CON- TAINING ONE PERSON ENGAGED IN—		
				Religion	Law	Medicine
NORFOLK—Con.						
Mills,	1	—	5	1,006	—	201
Milton,	8	17	8	690	325	690
Needham,	5	4	11	702	878	319
Norfolk,	2	—	—	441	—	—
Norwood,	8	2	9	572	2,287	508
QUINCY,	30	23	32	690	901	647
Randolph,	6	2	10	616	1,847	369
Sharon,	4	2	8	429	859	215
Stoughton,	9	2	10	586	2,636	527
Walpole,	6	2	3	499	1,497	998
Wellesley,	13	7	10	325	604	423
Weymouth,	21	12	18	538	941	627
Wrentham,	2	1	5	1,292	2,584	617
PLYMOUTH.						
	174	74	207	583	1,372	490
Abington,	10	3	10	421	1,402	421
Bridgewater,	9	4	8	521	1,172	586
BROCKTON,	48	18	67	691	1,843	495
Carver,	2	—	2	508	—	508
Duxbury,	3	—	3	655	—	655
East Bridgewater,	5	4	4	579	724	724
Halifax,	1	—	—	497	—	—
Hanover,	4	5	7	613	410	293
Hanson,	2	2	2	690	690	690
Hingham,	10	10	10	482	482	482
Hull,	1	3	3	1,044	348	348
Kingston,	3	—	5	682	—	349
Lakeville,	—	—	2	—	—	435
Marion,	2	—	2	380	—	380
Marshfield,	6	1	6	293	1,760	352
Mattapoisett,	1	—	4	1,032	—	258
Middleborough,	17	4	10	393	1,672	669
Norwell,	1	1	1	1,540	1,540	1,540
Pembroke,	1	—	3	1,223	—	408
Plymouth,	16	8	17	497	995	468
Plympton,	1	—	1	549	—	549
Rochester,	3	—	—	340	—	—
Rockland,	8	4	12	690	1,381	460
Scituate,	5	2	3	449	1,123	749
Wareham,	5	1	13	673	3,367	259
West Bridgewater,	2	1	3	874	1,747	582
Whitman,	8	3	10	718	1,915	574
SUFFOLK.						
	1,245	909	1,886	434	594	286
BOSTON,	1,196	862	1,787	415	576	278
CHELSEA,	32	28	61	977	1,117	513
Revere,	12	3	19	619	2,474	391
Winthrop,	5	16	19	838	262	221
WORCESTER.						
	584	229	631	525	1,338	486
Ashburnham,	3	—	5	716	—	430
Athol,	9	6	22	818	1,227	335
Auburn,	1	—	1	1,598	—	1,598
Barre,	5	1	5	456	2,278	456

Three Leading Massachusetts Professions — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	Religion	Law	Medicine	PROPORTIONATE POPULATION CON- TAINING ONE PERSON ENGAGED IN—		
				Religion	Law	Medicine
WORCESTER—Con.						
Berlin,	2	-	-	449	-	-
Blackstone,	9	3	6	671	2,013	1,007
Bolton,	2	-	3	399	-	266
Boylston,	1	1	-	729	729	-
Brookfield,	11	3	5	298	1,093	656
Charlton,	4	-	2	469	-	939
Clinton,	15	9	18	766	1,277	639
Dana,	2	1	1	359	717	717
Douglas,	5	1	3	405	2,026	675
Dudley,	1	-	-	3,203	-	-
FITCHBURG,	40	19	52	660	1,390	508
Gardner,	24	4	21	383	2,296	437
Grafton,	8	2	11	628	2,551	464
Hardwick,	3	-	2	885	-	1,328
Harvard,	2	-	2	581	-	581
Holden,	5	-	3	520	-	867
Hopedale,	1	1	1	1,377	1,377	1,377
Hubbardston,	1	-	1	1,274	-	1,274
Lancaster,	12	1	2	182	2,180	1,090
Leicester,	7	1	3	463	3,239	1,080
Leominster,	12	3	20	768	3,070	461
Lunenburg,	3	-	1	412	-	1,237
Mendon,	2	-	-	445	-	-
Milford,	14	9	24	640	995	373
Millbury,	6	7	8	870	746	653
New Braintree,	1	-	-	542	-	-
Northborough,	3	-	6	647	-	323
Northbridge,	11	1	5	481	5,286	1,057
North Brookfield,	6	5	8	773	927	579
Oakham,	1	-	-	605	-	-
Oxford,	4	1	6	598	2,390	398
Paxton,	1	-	-	426	-	-
Petersham,	2	2	1	476	476	952
Phillipston,	1	-	1	460	-	460
Princeton,	1	-	2	952	-	476
Royalston,	3	-	2	297	-	445
Rutland,	1	2	1	978	489	978
Shrewsbury,	1	-	2	1,524	-	762
Southborough,	5	1	1	445	2,223	2,223
Southbridge,	11	3	17	750	2,750	485
Spencer,	8	4	15	952	1,904	508
Sterling,	2	1	1	609	1,218	1,218
Sturbridge,	4	-	2	478	-	955
Sutton,	6	-	4	570	-	855
Templeton,	6	1	5	486	2,915	583
Upton,	3	-	3	717	-	717
Uxbridge,	5	3	10	709	1,182	355
Warren,	7	2	8	633	2,215	554
Webster,	17	6	18	459	1,300	433
Westborough,	10	7	20	524	748	262
West Boylston,	8	2	4	371	1,484	742
West Brookfield,	2	1	3	734	1,467	489
Westminster,	2	-	1	658	-	1,315
Winchendon,	7	3	7	641	1,497	641
WORCESTER,	235	112	256	420	882	386

Three Leading Massachusetts Professions — Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

THE STATE, AND COUNTIES.	Religion	Law	Medicine	PROPORTIONATE POPULATION CONTAINING ONE PERSON ENGAGED IN —		
				Religion	Law	Medicine
THE STATE.	4,597	2,781	5,800	544	899	431
BARNSTABLE,	81	16	64	341	1,728	432
BERKSHIRE,	151	68	179	571	1,269	482
BRISTOL,	318	130	330	689	1,685	664
DUKES,	16	6	9	265	706	471
ESSEX,	468	246	600	706	1,343	551
FRANKLIN,	74	23	81	543	1,745	496
HAMPDEN,	263	114	355	582	1,342	431
HAMPSHIRE,	100	36	102	547	1,520	536
MIDDLESEX,	891	700	1,049	560	713	476
NANTUCKET,	8	3	8	377	1,005	377
NORFOLK,	224	227	299	602	594	451
PLYMOUTH,	174	74	207	583	1,372	490
SUFFOLK,	1,245	909	1,886	434	594	286
WORCESTER,	584	229	631	525	1,338	486

It should be explained that the occupations of the persons included under the three designations, religion, law, and medicine, are not all strictly professional in character, although largely so. Under the head of religion, for example, are included not only clergymen and priests, who are in the majority, but others who gain a livelihood by pursuits connected or centered in the observances of religion, namely in the conduct of cemeteries (superintendents, sextons, etc.); in the care of church edifices exclusively, missionaries, evangelists, members of religious orders (or of the Salvation Army), secretaries of religious bodies, and the like. In the same way, under law are included, not only lawyers, who preponderate in numbers, but also clerks and other officers of courts, justices of various grades, conveyancers, notaries, and solicitors. Under medicine are grouped physicians and surgeons of various schools of practice, and also chiropodists, clairvoyant medical practitioners, dentists, manicures, and midwives.

The recapitulation summarizes the facts for the State and counties. Without repeating the numbers employed, we may note that it shows that for every 544 persons in the population there was one person engaged under the head of religion; for every 899 one person under the head of law; and for every 431 one person under the head of medicine.

As compared with these proportions for the State at large, that for religion is exceeded in Barnstable, Dukes, Franklin, Nantucket, Suffolk, and Worcester counties and not reached in the others, although the variations from the State figures in some of the counties are not great. Under law a much wider variation from the State proportion is seen, Dukes, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk ranging above and all the others below, and in several cases considerably below, the level

for the State. In medicine, again, greater uniformity appears, the proportion for the State being exceeded in Nantucket and Suffolk only, paralleled in Hampden, and not reached in the others.

We cannot analyze the table in detail, but select a few cities and towns as typical of the comparison which may be made for all the others. In Boston, for example, there is one person engaged in religion (under the classification which we have explained) to every 415 persons in the population, the proportions in law and medicine being, respectively, one to 576 and one to 278. In Provincetown, to take a contrasting municipality, the proportions are, in religion one to 325; in law one to 4,555; and in medicine one to 414. In Fall River, a typical industrial city, the proportions are one to 892 in religion; one to 2,347 in law, and one to 804 in medicine. In a remote agricultural town like Goshen, we find religion represented by one to every 304 persons in the population, and law and medicine unrepresented. There are a considerable number of places, it will be seen, where no persons reside who are engaged in law, 16 wherein no one resided whose occupation could be classed under religion, and 45 concerning whom a similar statement may be made as to medicine. The places in which no residents were found who were occupied under religion or medicine are all relatively small towns remote from populous centres, and it should not of course be concluded that these places are entirely without institutions of religion or deprived of the services of a physician, inasmuch as they probably avail themselves of the facilities of some neighboring community. In eight instances neither religion, law, nor medicine is represented in the resident population of the town. These eight places combined represent a population of but 3,841.

RECENT IMMIGRATION AT THE PORT OF BOSTON.

As an indication of the industrial condition of immigrants recently arriving at the port of Boston, we present a brief statistical summary of the steerage passengers brought in by two leading lines during a single week in the month of October.

The total number of persons arriving was 1,852. Of these, the final destination was as follows: Massachusetts, 1,055; other States, 791; Canada, 6. The number of males was 668, and females 1,184. The number of each age, by sex, is shown in the following table:

AGES.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	AGES.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Under 1 year,	12	21	33	38,	12	6	18
1,	3	1	4	39,	3	8	11
2,	10	10	20	40,	13	14	27
3,	5	15	20	41,	4	5	9
4,	14	18	32	42,	6	10	16
5,	8	8	16	43,	1	1	2
6,	17	7	24	44,	5	4	9
7,	5	10	15	45,	3	8	11
8,	5	8	13	46,	1	2	3
9,	10	14	24	47,	4	7	11
10,	5	7	12	48,	3	4	7
11,	22	15	37	49,	-	5	5
12,	2	1	3	50,	7	14	21
13,	3	1	4	51,	3	2	5
14,	3	7	10	52,	5	5	10
15,	5	10	15	53,	3	3	6
16,	13	30	43	54,	1	1	2
17,	13	41	54	55,	5	4	9
18,	23	68	91	56,	4	4	8
19,	29	71	100	57,	1	5	6
20,	41	89	130	58,	4	5	9
21,	40	54	94	59,	3	1	4
22,	31	60	91	60,	2	3	5
23,	29	49	78	61,	-	1	1
24,	34	62	96	62,	1	1	2
25,	23	52	75	63,	1	1	2
26,	21	50	71	64,	1	-	1
27,	21	49	70	65,	1	2	3
28,	21	42	63	66,	-	3	3
29,	12	25	37	67,	2	-	2
30,	19	50	69	68,	1	1	2
31,	10	23	33	69,	-	1	1
32,	18	14	32	70,	-	1	1
33,	7	11	18	72,	-	1	1
34,	6	15	21	75,	-	1	1
35,	15	19	34	Age unknown,	1	2	3
36,	6	13	19				
37,	6	8	14	TOTALS,	668	1,184	1,852

RECAPITULATION.

AGE PERIODS.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	AGE PERIODS.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Under 1 year,	12	21	33	40 to 49 years,	40	60	100
1 to 4 years,	32	44	76	50 to 59 years,	36	44	80
5 to 9 years,	45	47	92	60 to 79 years,	9	16	25
10 to 14 years,	35	31	66	Age unknown,	1	2	3
15 to 19 years,	83	220	303				
20 to 29 years,	273	532	805	TOTALS,	668	1,184	1,852
30 to 39 years,	102	167	269				

Classified by decennial age periods, the results are as follows: Under 10 years, 201; 10 to 19 years, 369; 20 to 29 years, 805; 30 to 39 years, 269; 40 to 49 years, 100; 50 to 59 years, 80; 60 to 69 years, 22; 70 years and over, 3. For three persons the age was unknown.

A certain number of the steerage passengers were persons classed as "Americans," who had been abroad and were returning to this country. This appears in the following table which shows nationalities by sex:

NATIONALITIES.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	NATIONALITIES.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Irish,	187	440	627	Canadian,	2	2	4
Swedish,	183	392	575	Welsh,	2	1	3
American,	123	115	238	Belgian,	1	1	2
English,	97	133	230	French,	1	-	1
Norwegian,	32	47	79	Russian,	-	1	1
Finnish,	25	33	58	Polish,	1	-	1
Danish,	5	9	14				
Scotch,	4	8	12	TOTALS,	668	1,184	1,852
German,	5	2	7				

The occupations of the entire number are presented by sex in the following table which is given in detail, in order that the wide range of employment may be seen. It is probable that the number of persons following skilled occupations is increased by the inclusion of persons who had been in this country before, and it is no doubt true that the variety of employment shown is due in part to the same cause. Nevertheless, out of the whole number (1,852), there were 337 classed as laborers (unskilled) and 797 as servants. There were 252 children not having a stated occupation, and 10 persons for whom the occupation was not given.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Agents,	1	-	1	Dressmakers,	-	3	3
At home,	-	2	2	Drivers,	2	-	2
Bakers,	6	-	6	Dyers,	2	1	3
Barmen,	2	-	2	Electricians,	2	-	2
Blacksmiths,	3	-	3	Engine drivers,	2	-	2
Bleachers,	1	-	1	Engineers,	5	-	5
Bookbinders,	1	-	1	Farmers,	30	-	30
Bookkeepers,	1	-	1	Firemen,	1	-	1
Bricklayers,	1	-	1	Fitters,	1	-	1
Brickmakers,	1	-	1	Fixers,	1	-	1
Butchers,	2	-	2	Florists,	-	1	1
Butlers,	1	-	1	Gardeners,	2	-	2
Cabinet makers,	2	-	2	Glaziers,	1	-	1
Carpenters,	2	-	2	Goldsmiths,	1	-	1
Cattle dealers,	1	-	1	Grocers,	1	-	1
Cement workers,	1	-	1	Hatters,	1	-	1
Clergymen,	1	-	1	Housekeepers,	-	21	21
Clerks,	3	-	3	Housewives,	-	179	179
Clock makers,	1	-	1	Jewellers,	-	1	1
Coachmen,	1	-	1	Joiners,	6	-	6
Colliers,	2	-	2	Journalists,	1	-	1
Conductors,	1	-	1	Keepers,	-	4	4
Coopers,	1	-	1	Laborers,	327	10	337
Cutters,	1	-	1	Laundresses,	-	2	2
Designers,	1	1	2	Machinists,	5	1	6
Drapers,	1	-	1	Mechanics,	15	-	15

OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Merchants,	1	-	1	Servants,	17	780	797
Milkmen,	1	-	1	Shepherds,	1	-	1
Milliners,	-	2	2	Shoemakers,	8	-	8
Mill operatives,	5	5	10	Spinners,	3	2	5
Miners,	1	-	1	Stewards,	2	-	2
Molders,	2	-	2	Stone cutters,	1	-	1
Overlookers,	1	-	1	Stone masons,	1	-	1
Painters,	3	-	3	Store keepers,	1	-	1
Paper makers,	2	-	2	Tailors,	5	-	5
Peddlers,	1	-	1	Teachers,	-	1	1
Photo-engravers,	1	-	1	Thsmiths,	1	-	1
Photographers,	1	1	2	Tradesmen,	1	-	1
Physicians,	1	-	1	Tram conductors,	1	-	1
Piano tuners,	1	-	1	Trunk makers,	1	-	1
Plumbers,	1	-	1	Valets,	1	-	1
Polishers,	1	-	1	Walters,	4	-	4
Pressers,	-	1	1	Weavers,	12	15	27
Quarrymen,	1	-	1	Winders,	-	2	2
Rubber workers,	1	-	1	Wool sorters,	1	-	1
Sailors,	10	-	10	Not stated (children),	117	135	252
Salesmen,	2	-	2	Not stated,	8	2	10
Scholars,	-	1	1				
Seamstresses,	-	11	11	TOTALS,	668	1,184	1,852

It should be understood that the statistics of occupations relate to the occupations of the persons before they leave their native country, but it does not necessarily follow that the same occupations will be entered upon here. The statement of occupations, however, affords an indication of the skill or lack of skill of the persons.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

QUARTER ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1900.

The regular quarterly summary of conditions affecting labor, employment, earnings, and cost of living, in the industrial centres of the Commonwealth, based upon special reports and comparisons made by agents of the Bureau, for the quarter ending October 31, 1900, follows :

BOSTON. In the clothing industry, establishments report a slight improvement in business as compared with the previous quarter, and manufacturers expect a good fall trade. The cost of stock remains practically unchanged, although there is a slight downward tendency in woollens. No change in selling prices is reported, but a tendency to lower the cost of clothing by using cheaper grades of material appears in some establishments. Full time is reported, but not full capacity; wages remain unchanged; collections are good.

In Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus, especially lamps and electrical and gas fixtures, conditions remain unchanged since our last report. Establishments are running full time, but only to about 75 per cent of full capacity; stock has declined in price; selling prices and rates of wages remain unchanged; collections fair.

In Metals and Metallic Goods, improvement in the volume of business is reported, especially during the last month of the quarter. The cost of stock has declined since our last report, especially tin. Selling prices and wages remain unchanged; establishments report full time, and production to about 70 per cent of full capacity; collections good.

In Machines and Machinery, business was dull during the summer months, with restricted employment and earnings, but considerable improvement is noted since October 1. The decline in the price of iron and steel encourages manufacturers, and increased employment is expected. Selling prices remain unchanged; establishments are running full time, but not to full capacity; no change is reported in the rates of wages; collections are good.

In the musical instrument industry, especially pianos, business has improved since the quarter ending in July. Prices of stock, selling values, and rates of wages are unchanged; establishments report full time, and production nearly to full capacity; collections good.

In the building industry, business is much depressed, and as compared with the same months in 1899 or the spring months of the present year, employment is restricted. A hopeful feeling is noted as to the future, however. Various reasons are given for the depression; among others, the high cost of materials and the uncertainty due to a presidential campaign. Lumber is somewhat higher than in July. Hardware and masons' supplies have not changed materially, and there has been no change in rates of wages. There is the usual amount of jobbing in progress, and collections are fairly good on job work.

In Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding, although conditions cannot be classed as unsatisfactory, there is less activity than during the same season in 1899. There are, however, expectations of an increased volume of business. Establishments are generally running on full time, and at from 50 per cent to full capacity. Prices of stock are in general unchanged since our last report, and also rates of wages and prices for work. Collections are fairly good, although a little slower than during the quarter ending in July.

Reports from the breweries show that demand has been slightly greater than for the same period in 1899, but is now declining, owing to the change in the season. The combination of nine Boston breweries, under the name of The Boston Breweries Company, went into effect August 6. Establishments are generally running full time and at from 50 to 90 per cent of full capacity; cost of stock is generally higher;

wages have not changed since our last report; the tendency of selling prices is downward; collections are fair.

In the manufacture of temperance drinks, demand has been better during the summer and fall than in 1899, owing to the generally warmer weather, and it has continued later this year than usual. Establishments are running full time, and at from 25 to 75 per cent of full capacity. The cost of stock, selling prices, and wages are unchanged since the quarter ending in July; collections are good.

Establishments in various industries reporting 5,406 persons on the rolls for the week ending July 14 return 5,699 for the week ending October 13, a gain of 293, or 5.42 per cent; the weekly payroll rose from \$66,261 for the week ending July 14 to \$68,792 for the week ending October 13, an increase of \$2,531, or 3.82 per cent.

BROCKTON. The demand for men's and youths' shoes this fall has been good, although the number of cases manufactured is slightly less than in 1899. Demand is still well maintained, although the season is nearing its close, and salesmen are still making good sales on spring orders. The factories are running full time, and while some are reaching only 25 per cent of full capacity, nearly all are running well up towards their full limit. Rates of wages remain unchanged since our last report; cost of stock is higher, and selling prices have stiffened correspondingly. Collections have been good, but are now somewhat slower, which is not unusual during the fall season. The number of cases shipped from Brockton during the quarter and corresponding months in 1899 appears in the following table:

1899		1900	
WEEK ENDING—	Number of Cases	WEEK ENDING—	Number of Cases
July 21,	9,656	July 20,	8,197
July 28,	9,567	July 27,	9,377
August 4,	10,729	August 3,	9,302
August 11,	10,760	August 10,	10,271
August 18,	12,337	August 17,	9,888
August 25,	12,118	August 24,	11,538
September 1,	12,922	August 31,	11,448
September 8,	10,310	September 7,	9,459
September 15,	13,326	September 14,	12,033
September 22,	12,640	September 21,	11,711
September 29,	13,365	September 28,	12,404
October 6,	11,331	October 5,	10,348
October 13,	8,985	October 12,	10,936
TOTAL,	148,046	TOTAL,	136,912

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the aggregate number of cases shipped for the weeks considered in the present year was 11,134 less than for the corresponding weeks in 1899.

Persons employed in establishments reporting for each week compared, July 14 and October 13, exhibit an increase of 6.55 per cent, the weekly payroll increasing 7.23 per cent.

CAMBRIDGE. Business in the boiler making industry has increased since our last report. The establishments reporting are running on full time, and to about 70 per cent of full capacity. A slight decrease in the cost of boiler iron and tubes is reported, but no material change has taken place in selling values. Rates of wages remain unchanged and collections good.

In machine shops and foundries, business is less active than during the preceding quarter, but the outlook is favorable.

In Metals and Metallic Goods, especially in the manufacture of kitchen utensils, improvement is noted during the last months of the quarter. The cost of stock has declined; wages and selling prices unchanged; establishments are running on full time, but not to full capacity; collections are good.

The persons employed in identical establishments reporting for the weeks ending July 14 and October 13 show a decline of 3.68 per cent, the weekly payroll declining only 0.96 per cent.

CHICOPEE. In the cotton industry, conditions remain unchanged since our last report. The mills are running on full time and up to full capacity, although during the summer months the output was restricted on account of low water. One establishment is enlarging its plant by erecting a large four-story brick mill. Rates of wages remain unchanged; collections good.

In the woollen knit goods industry, conditions have improved somewhat since the preceding quarter. Establishments are running full time and to full capacity; cost of wool yarn has decreased; selling values and wages remain unchanged; collections are good.

The number on the rolls for each of the weeks compared, ending July 14 and October 13, based upon establishments reporting, declined from 3,152 to 3,030, or 3.87 per cent; the weekly payroll dropping from \$19,681 to \$18,071, a decline of 8.18 per cent.

FALL RIVER. There has been a fair demand for print cloth during the quarter, although at the close it is somewhat restricted. Employment and production have been practically up to the level of corresponding months in 1899, although the market this year has been rather irregular. Some weeks ago there was a rush of orders and a brisk demand, and there have been two or three spurts of this kind during the present year. A declining cotton market and the uncertainty due to a presidential campaign have affected the industry. Wages have not changed in the industry since our last report. Raw cotton is seven-sixteenths of a cent higher at date of report, with a declining tendency, and selling prices have advanced from two and three-fourths to three and one-fourth cents.

Sateens, twills, bed quilts, fine colored goods, and odds and fancies have been produced under as good a demand as for the same months in 1899, although, as in the case of print cloth, a fluctuating cotton market has caused a temporary dulness. All the mills are running full time, and some of them overtime on orders in certain departments.

The demand for cotton yarns is up to the level of last year and is rather more active than in July. All the mills engaged in manufacturing coarse goods closed for four weeks at some period during July, August, and September by agreement, to restrict output.

Establishments reporting 5,899 persons employed for the week ending July 14, report 5,958 for the week ending October 13, an increase of one per cent. The weekly payroll exhibits a slight decline, however, falling from \$41,860 to \$41,571, less than one per cent.

HAVERHILL. During the present quarter the boot and shoe industry in this city has been quiet, although conditions have gradually improved since the first of October. Although the factories have been generally running on full time, employés, especially those working on piece work, have probably averaged about half time.

The shipment of boots and shoes from the city for the quarter ending October 13 has aggregated 66,168 cases, as compared with 76,387 cases for the previous quarter, while the shipment for the quarter ending October 14, 1899, aggregated 96,812 cases. This comparison indicates that the output during the present quarter approximates two-thirds of that during the corresponding quarter of last year. No material changes are reported either in the cost of stock, selling prices, or wages; collections are fair.

Establishments reporting for each of the weeks compared, ending July 14 and October 13, show an increase in the number of employés on the rolls from 1,737 to 1,812, or 4.32 per cent; and an increase in the amount of the weekly payroll from \$12,980 to \$16,274, or 25.38 per cent.

HOLYOKE. In the paper industry, establishments are running full time and to full capacity. During the quarter much inconvenience has been experienced on account of low water, restricting employment and curtailing production. A slight decrease has been reported in the cost of raw materials, but not of sufficient importance to materially affect the cost of production. Selling prices on book and writing paper have not changed, but on enameled paper have slightly advanced since July; wages unchanged; collections good.

In the production of cotton thread and cotton cloth, business has diminished somewhat since July, although since October 1 an increased demand is noted, and the prospects are now favorable to enlarged production. As in the paper industry, low water has restricted operations. Cost of stock and selling prices, as well as rates of wages, remain unchanged; collections fair.

In the woollen industry, a decrease in the cost of wool and woollen yarn is reported, but the selling price of product and wages remain unchanged. Establishments are running on full time, and nearly to full capacity.

The number of persons employed in identical establishments for the weeks ending July 14 and October 13, respectively, indicates a very slight change, the aggregates being 6,996 and 6,962. The weekly payroll declined from \$54,667 to \$53,838, or 1.52 per cent.

LAWRENCE. Demand for the products of the mills in Lawrence has not been as good during the past quarter as for the same season in 1899, owing partly to the fluctuating price of raw cotton, and partly to the usual uncertainties of a presidential campaign.

Conditions governing the production of gingham, drillings, dress goods, and denims have been better than in other lines. Demand for cotton duck and awnings has been quiet since May, although a revival of activity is expected. The market for prints has been quiet, although the mills have continued to manufacture all that could be supplied from yarns of their own product.

In the woollen mills, also, there is less activity than in 1899, and demand is less brisk than at the beginning of the season, although improvement has been noted since July. All the mills are running on full time, but, in general, to not more than 60 per cent of full capacity. There were shutdowns during the summer, amounting in some instances to two weeks. Wages are unchanged since July. The cost of stock in woollens has fallen off. Raw cotton has advanced, although showing a decline in the last weeks of the quarter. Selling prices are somewhat lower than at the beginning of the season in woollens, and are easier in some lines of cottons, but otherwise hold fairly well. Cotton yarns are slightly higher than in July.

The number of employes reported on the payrolls in identical establishments for the weeks ending July 14 and October 13 shows an increase from 11,961 to 14,804, or 23.77 per cent; the weekly payroll rising from \$96,376 to \$110,437, or 14.59 per cent.

LOWELL. Operations in mills engaged in manufacturing coarse cotton cloths, prints, towelings, corduroys, and fancy white goods are not as active as during the fall months of 1899, but are fully up to the level of July of the present year, and the establishments are working to nearly full capacity. A slight shortage in power affects them somewhat, and in some cases a deficiency in the supply of raw cotton has reduced the output.

In mills producing sheetings, fancies, shirtings, ducks, colored goods, blankets, flannels, and yarns, the demand, on the average, has been practically as good as during the same months of last year, although varying in the different lines. The disturbance in China is injurious to the interests of some of the mills in Lowell, and affects the output here.

A strike in one establishment, commencing September 12 and lasting three and one-half weeks, caused a shutdown during a portion of the time. On the whole, 250 employés were out. The question of wages was not involved, and nearly all the operatives returned at the end of the strike. A similar strike at another mill occurred also, lasting about three weeks. The mills are running full time and well up to full capacity. Selling prices have varied according to the price of raw cotton, but are practically the same as in July. Raw cotton is higher than in July, but the tendency at the close of the quarter is downward. Rates of wages have not changed.

Woollen mills report a dull season thus far, demand not having equaled that for the same period in 1899. Establishments are running full time, and generally from 50 to 75 per cent of full capacity. Wages, in general, have not changed since July, but some reductions are reported; stock is lower; selling prices have fallen in some lines, while a slight advance in light weight goods is reported; in general, however, there has been no change since July.

In Machines and Machinery, there is as much activity as in July, or as during corresponding months in 1899, but advance orders are not coming in in such volume as formerly. The Chinese situation, which affects the cotton manufacturing industry in the Southern States, affects the manufacture of cotton machinery here. In certain lines of textile machinery, however, demand continues brisk, and slightly better than in July. Establishments are running full time and up to full capacity; stock is lower; selling prices and wages unchanged; collections good.

In the bobbin factories, regularity of employment is reported. The factories are running full time and to full capacity; cost of stock, selling prices, and wages unchanged since July; collections excellent.

In steam heating, plumbing, and gasfitting, conditions vary little from those obtaining during corresponding months in 1899. Wages are unchanged; and while some lines of stock are lower in cost, others are higher; collections are good. The building industry here has been quiet during the season.

In the different industries identical establishments reporting for each of the weeks ending July 14 and October 13 show for each date respectively 16,580 and 16,661 persons employed, the change being unimportant. The weekly payrolls were, respectively, \$126,065 and \$124,592, a decline of 1.17 per cent.

LYNN. Fall demand for all kinds of boots and shoes for ladies' wear is apparently as strong as in the corresponding months of 1899. Foreign trade holds out well, and manufacturers generally look for a continuance of favorable conditions.

In the slipper trade, indications point to a prosperous fall trade. In goods for boys' wear, demand has not developed as early this year as in 1899, but shows a rapid increase with the advancing season. The

factories are running full time, and at from 50 per cent to full capacity; cost of stock has advanced; wages are unchanged; selling prices are slightly higher, corresponding to the increase in cost of stock; collections are good.

In the goat and calf leather industry, demand has increased during the last weeks of the quarter, but as a rule, up to that time had not equaled that of the corresponding period in 1899. Some establishments are changing the character of their output, and are reporting an increased volume of business as a result. Raw stock is higher than in July, but in general is not as high as during the same months in 1899. Selling prices have not advanced proportionately with the increased cost of stock, although an advance is expected if the present price of raw material is maintained. Eastern collections are good, but in the West are reported slow. There is no change in wages.

Establishments in various industries, mainly boots and shoes and leather, which reported 1,659 persons employed for the week ending July 14, report 2,105 for the week ending October 13, a gain of 26.88 per cent; the weekly payroll rising from \$15,429 to \$21,750, a gain of 40.97 per cent. The large increases are due in part to the difference in seasons.

NEW BEDFORD. Conditions in the cotton cloth mills have not materially changed since our last report. The output during the present quarter has been practically the same as during corresponding months in 1899, and demand has not materially decreased, except in some instances, which show a decline during October as compared with September.

In the spinning mills, activity equals that of the corresponding months in 1899, and is greater than in July. Establishments are running full time and practically to full capacity; rates of wages have not changed since July. The cost of cotton is slightly higher, but this has affected only special lines, so far as selling prices are concerned.

Establishments reporting for the weeks ending July 14 and October 13, respectively, show practically the same number of employes and equivalent earnings at each date, the employes aggregating 6,198 and 6,152; and the weekly payrolls \$46,958 and \$46,815.

Peabody. In the sheep leather factories, employment has enlarged since July. In establishments manufacturing goat leather, there is greater activity than at the time of our last report, or during corresponding months of 1899. Increased demand in fancy sheep leather is noted during the last three weeks of the quarter, but, as a whole, there has been no perceptible increase in sales over the average for the quarter ending in July. The heavy upper leather industry, involving wax kip and splits, is extremely quiet; little is being done, and demand is apparently diminishing. In some branches of the leather industry, establishments are changing the character of their output, and for that reason are not

running at more than 20 per cent of their full capacity. Others are running at from 50 per cent to full capacity, with the exception of the heavy upper leather establishments, which are running very low. Rates of wages have not changed since July; the cost of stock is higher, and selling prices in general have risen slightly in consequence; collections are fair.

In the machinery industry (leather machinery), operations are as active as at the date of our last report, but are restricted as compared with the corresponding months in 1899. General repair and pipe work is less active than in 1899, or for the quarter ending in July of the present year. Shops are running full time, and at from 50 to 75 per cent of full capacity; wages are unchanged; stock slightly lower, and selling prices nominally the same as in July; collections slow.

Establishments canvassed in the different industries, which reported 1,152 persons on the rolls for the week ending July 14, returned 1,086 for the week ending October 13, a decline of 5.73 per cent. The weekly pay-rolls were, respectively, \$11,294 and \$10,376, a decline of 8.13 per cent.

WOBURN. In the leather industry, there has been little change during the quarter as compared with the quarter ending in July, although during the closing weeks slightly greater activity is noted. The demand for all kinds of kid leather is increasing, and calf leather in the various finishes is selling well. The demand for grain leather is light. Establishments are running on full time, but not up to full capacity; very slight changes are reported in the cost of stock or in selling prices; rates of wages remain unchanged.

In the manufacture of stiffenings, heels, and cut stock, business has enlarged since our last report, correspondingly enlarging employment. Establishments are running on full time, but at not over 50 per cent of full capacity; cost of stock, selling prices, and wages unchanged; collections fair.

Identical establishments reporting for the weeks ending July 14 and October 13 show the number employed at each date respectively to be 995 and 967, a decline of 2.81 per cent. For these employes the respective weekly payrolls were \$9,569 and \$9,448, a decline of 1.26 per cent.

WORCESTER. In Machines and Machinery, there is less activity than was shown during the preceding quarter, but nearly all the establishments reporting show improvement since October 1. The cost of iron has decreased, although this has not yet affected the cost of castings; selling prices remain unchanged. Establishments are running on full time, but not to full capacity; wages unchanged; collections good.

In Metals and Metallic Goods, conditions remain practically the same as during the quarter ending in July. Cost of stock has declined, while selling prices remain unchanged; establishments are running on full time, but not to full capacity; wages unchanged; collections fair.

In the woollen goods industry, especially satinetts, improvement is reported as compared with the preceding quarter. Stock has declined in cost, but no change has taken place in selling prices; establishments are running full time and up to full capacity; wages unchanged; collections good.

The building industry has been quiet as compared with the preceding quarter, and greater activity is expected, based upon the downward tendency in the cost of stock.

In the building stone industry, greater activity is reported than for the quarter ending in July; establishments are running on full time; rates of wages are unchanged; collections are considered satisfactory.

Establishments in various industries show for the weeks ending July 14 and October 13, respectively, 6,273 and 6,232 persons employed, a change of less than one per cent. The payrolls for these persons were, respectively, \$68,955 and \$73,559, a gain of 6.68 per cent.

To summarize, the reports by industries indicate a decline in the number of persons employed during the week ending October 13, as compared with that ending July 14, in the following industries: Cotton Goods; Leather; Liquors (Bottled) and Carbonated Beverages; Liquors (Malt); Machines and Machinery; Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding; and Worsted Goods. The following industries show an increase under a similar comparison: Boots and Shoes (including Soles, Heels, and Cut Stock); Building Materials; Clothing; Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus; Metals and Metallic Goods; Musical Instruments and Materials; Paper; Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries; and Woollen Goods. In several industries the change in either direction is very slight.

In the aggregate, establishments which were canvassed in the different industries show an increase in persons employed, in the comparison of weeks named, from 69,245 to 72,704, or five per cent; the weekly payroll for these persons rising from \$584,335 to \$610,332, or 4.45 per cent.

By cities, the comparison for the weeks named indicates a less number employed in Cambridge, Chicopee, Holyoke, New Bedford, Peabody, Woburn, and Worcester; and a larger number employed in Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, and Lynn.

In general, there is a more hopeful feeling reported by our agents, and increased activity is expected in nearly every line.

Cost of Living. The following tabular statement presents retail prices of certain standard articles of food in the Boston market, at different dates during the quarter:

Retail Prices, Standard Articles, Boston Market.

ARTICLES.	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 31
Beef, lb. sirloin steak . . . . .	.25 @ .28	.25 @ .28	.25 @ .28	.25
rump steak . . . . .	.30	.30	.30	.30
rib roast . . . . .	.12 @ .20	.12 @ .22	.12 @ .22	.12 @ .20
chucks . . . . .	.08 @ .10	.08 @ .10	.08 @ .10	.09 @ .12
corned, fancy brisket . . . . .	.12	.10 @ .12	.10 @ .12	.12
corned, ordinary . . . . .	.05 @ .10	.05 @ .08	.05 @ .08	.08 @ .10
Lamb, lb. hind quarter . . . . .	.16 @ .18	.16 ² / ₃	.16 ² / ₃	.12 ¹ / ₂ @ .15
fore quarter . . . . .	.10	.10	.10	.09
side . . . . .	.16	.14	.14	.12 @ .14
short chops . . . . .	.25 @ .30	.25 @ .30	.25 @ .30	.25
Mutton, lb. hind quarter . . . . .	.14	.14	.14	.12 ¹ / ₂ @ .14
fore quarter . . . . .	.08	.07	.07	.07
whole . . . . .	.09	.10	.10	.09 @ .10
short chops . . . . .	.25 @ .30	.25	.25	.25
Tripe, lb. . . . .	.08	.10 @ .15	.10 @ .15	.08
Ham, lb. . . . .	.13	.13	.12	.12
Bacon, lb. . . . .	.13	.14	.14	.14
Pork, lb. fresh . . . . .	.12 @ .13	.12 ¹ / ₂	.12	.11 @ .12
salt . . . . .	.10	.12 ¹ / ₂	.10	.10
corned shoulder . . . . .	.09	.09	.09	.09
smoked shoulder . . . . .	.10	.09	.09	.09
pigs' feet . . . . .	.08	.08 @ .10	.08	.08
Sausages, lb. ordinary . . . . .	.11	.12	.11	.11
Bologna . . . . .	.10	.10	.10	.10
Frankfort . . . . .	.11	.12	.11	.11
Lard, lb. . . . .	.10	.12	.10	.10
Butter, lb. best creamery . . . . .	.25	.30	.28	.28
good creamery . . . . .	.23	.28	.23 @ .25	.25
dairy . . . . .	.20	.25	.20 @ .23	.23
Cheese, lb. best domestic . . . . .	.15	.16	.16	.16
ordinary . . . . .	.12	.12	.12 @ .14	.12
Eggs, dozen, fresh . . . . .	.20	.22	.22	.26
Cape . . . . .	.25	.28	.25	.35
suburban . . . . .	.23	.30	.30	.38
Flsh, lb. cod, fresh . . . . .	.08	.08	.08	.10
cod, salt . . . . .	.10	.10	.10 @ .15	.10 @ .15
haddock . . . . .	.08	.08	.08	.10
halibut, fresh . . . . .	.20	.20	.20	.20
halibut, smoked . . . . .	.20	.20	.20	.20
Lobsters, lb. boiled . . . . .	.22	.22	.22	.22
Clams, qt. . . . .	.15	.15	.15	.15
Turkey, lb. medium quality . . . . .	.15 @ .18	.14 @ .17	.20	.20
Chickens, lb. native . . . . .	.30	-	.18 @ .23	.22
good . . . . .	.20	.25	.17	.20
Fowl, lb. . . . .	.15	.15 @ .17	.15 @ .15 ¹ / ₂	.15
Geese, lb. . . . .	.25	.18 @ .20	.18	.18 @ .20
Ducks, lb. . . . .	.20	.15 @ .16 ² / ₃	.15 @ .17	.18
Potatoes, pk white . . . . .	.25	.25	.25	.25
Onions, qt. . . . .	.08	.05	.08	.06
Cabbage, head . . . . .	.10 @ .12	.08 @ .10	.10	.08 @ .10
Apples, pk. . . . .	.40 @ .60	.40 @ .60	.40 @ .60	.30 @ .60

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

[Items not specially credited have been prepared from official sources by the Bureau.]

Workingmen's Societies.

The field of co-operation in Italy is somewhat limited by two conditions—skilful workmen have no need of it, and the principle of profit sharing, on which co-operation rests, is difficult to apply in trades where the value of hand labor cannot be equalized. Co-operation, thus, finds its most natural field among laborers, where all workers have the same interest, and work can be measured by quantity.

The first of the Workingmen's Associations was formed in 1883 in the height of the business crisis in Italy. At the close of 1894, there were 445 associations having an aggregate membership of between 250,000 and 300,000.

In all these societies capital is unlimited. It is formed by shares not exceeding in value 100 lire (about \$20). No stockholder can own more than 50 shares, and each has *one* vote in the assemblies, whatever his stock.

The deduction of reserves and of interest on stocks having first been made, the profits are divided, according to principles of co-operation (law of 1899), among the workingmen stockholders who have participated in production and in proportion with the work done or the wages received.

The most striking effects of these organizations have been to diminish the part of contractors in public works and especially to reduce stoppage.—*"La Prévoyance sociale en Italie."* Léopold Mabileau.

Accidents to Workingmen in France.

The French law relative to the responsibility in cases of accidents to workingmen in discharge of their duties, and the indemnities due to heirs of the victims of fatal accidents or of wounds producing permanent incapacity for labor provides that, in case of agreement between the persons concerned, the responsibility and indemnity shall be determined by ordinance of the chief justice of the district in which the accident occurs; and, if the persons do not agree, the settlement shall be made by judgment of the court itself.

This law was passed April 9, 1898, taking effect July 1, 1899. Considering only the cases which arose after July 1, 1899 and in which a settlement was made before January 1, 1900, the total number of persons killed or injured between these two dates was 899; this includes 534 deaths, 13 cases of permanent total incapacity, and 352 cases of permanent partial incapacity.

A classification of these accidents by industries shows 156 cases occurring in public works and the building trades; 102 in railroad transportation; 82 in mines, and 54 in metallurgy. The remaining 505 accidents were distributed among 33 industries, the total in no single case reaching 50.—*Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, France. June, 1900.*

English Legislation in 1900.

Chap. 21 of the English Statutes of 1900 prohibits the employment of boys under 13 years of age in mines below ground.

Chap. 22 of the English Statutes of 1900 extends the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897 to workmen in agriculture.

Under chap. 59 of the English Statutes of 1900, entitled *The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900*, Part III of the *Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890* was amended.

United States Trade with Spain.

The following table shows the total values of the exports* and imports* of merchandise from and into the United States, to and from Spain, for the decade ending June 30, 1890-1899:

YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1890-1899.	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports over Imports
1890, . .	\$12,758,463	\$5,288,537	\$7,469,926
1891, . .	14,619,335	6,033,481	8,585,854
1892, . .	11,528,424	5,207,861	6,320,563
1893, . .	13,460,083	5,694,553	7,765,530
1894, . .	13,122,906	4,255,875	8,867,031
1895, . .	10,927,069	3,574,126	7,352,943
1896, . .	11,492,428	4,131,184	7,361,244
1897, . .	10,912,745	3,631,973	7,280,772
1898, . .	10,228,545	3,575,565	6,652,980
1899, . .	9,077,807	3,982,363	5,095,444

It will be seen that our trade with Spain is diminishing. The exports for 1899 show a falling off of nearly 40 per cent as compared with 1891 (the year showing the greatest exports); the imports of 1899, as compared with 1891, decreased over 30 per cent. Our Consul at Malaga reports that the trade cannot be extended until a commercial treaty is an accomplished fact, it being impossible for the United States to compete for Spanish trade in articles manufactured by other nations which have privileges we do not, and which pay very low freight rates.

New Bedford Weavers.

The New Bedford Cotton Weavers Protective Association reports the past year as being a very prosperous one for the weavers of New Bedford, and claims that all local weavers have had an opportunity to be employed. There were about 4,200 weavers employed in the various local mills receiving, on an average, \$7.46 per week. Included in the 4,200 weavers were 210 males earning an average of \$8.75 per week; 2,000 females receiving an average of \$8.60 per week; 390 boys, averaging \$6.50 per week; 1,600 girls, averaging \$6 weekly. The wages paid weavers on four looms (expert weavers) were \$10 per week; weavers on six looms ranged from \$6 to \$7.50; on seven looms, from \$6.50 to \$8; on eight looms, from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Spare weavers were paid from \$1.30 to \$1.65 per day.

Crime Statistics.

The number of policemen, licensed retail liquor saloons, and arrests for the five leading cities of the United States (Census of 1900) for 1899 follows:

* Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

CITIES.	Popula- tion	Police- men	Licensed Retail Liquor Saloons
New York, . . .	3,437,202	7,637	10,832
Chicago, . . .	1,698,575	3,085	6,460
Philadelphia, . .	1,293,697	2,372	1,709
St. Louis, . . .	575,238	1,255	2,060
Boston, . . .	560,892	1,243	799

CITIES.	ARRESTS FOR—		Total Offences
	Drunken- ness	All Other Offences	
New York, . . .	44,013	94,862	138,875
Chicago, . . .	40,279*	31,635	71,914
Philadelphia, . .	28,698	33,487	62,185
St. Louis, . . .	3,974	20,446	24,420
Boston, . . .	23,896	15,864	39,760

— *Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor, September, 1900.*

Strikes in Italy in 1898.

During 1898 there occurred 256 industrial strikes in Italy. These involved 35,705 persons and aggregated 239,292 days' stoppage. Of the strikers involved, 22,112 were men; 9,571, women; and 4,022, children. The largest number of strikes in any one class occurred in the textile industries and numbered 79, involving 13,285 persons, or 29.01 per cent of the whole number of strikers. In addition to the 256 industrial strikes, there were 36 agricultural strikes. — *Statistica degli Scioperi avvenuti nell' Industria e nell' Agricoltura durante l'Anno 1898. Rome, 1900.*

Wages in United Kingdom.

The system of wage-payment widely prevailing in the united kingdom is that of time-wage. The standard rates of time-wage are those which are recognized as applicable (usually as minimum rates of pay) to the remuneration of a considerable number of workpeople engaged in a given industry at a given place. Considering males and females in all classes of employment, and including those employed in agriculture and domestic service, it is estimated that 74 per cent of the workpeople in the United Kingdom are employed under the time-wage system. Standard rates of wages per hour for the building trades in London, Glasgow, and Dublin on Jan. 1, 1900, are given in the following table:

BUILDING TRADES.	London	Glasgow	Dublin
Bricklayers, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.17
Masons, . . .	0.20	0.19	—
Carpenters and joiners, . .	0.20	0.20	0.17
Plumbers, . . .	0.22	0.19	0.17
Plasterers, . . .	0.20	0.19	0.16
Painters, . . .	0.17, 0.18	0.18	0.16

— *Wages (Standard Time Rates). Labour Department, Board of Trade, London, 1900.*

Educational Institutions in United States.

The colleges for males and coeducational colleges for liberal arts in the United States number 481. There are 148 colleges for women; 43 schools of technology; 170 public normal schools; and 215 private normal schools. The educational institutions of these classes in Massachusetts include nine male and coeducational colleges; five colleges for women; three schools of technology; ten public normal schools; and two private normal schools. — *United States Bureau of Education, 1897-1898.*

Steel and Pig Iron.

In 1899, Pennsylvania produced 6,446,159 gross tons of steel of all kinds, an increase of 22.2 per cent over 1898 and 150 per cent increase over 1894. The production of 1899 was 60 per cent of the total production of the United States (10,639,857 tons), and 29 per cent in excess of the entire production of Great Britain (about 5,000,000 tons).

The production of pig iron in Pennsylvania in 1899 was 6,542,998 gross tons, the increase over 1898 being nearly 30 per cent, and almost 100 per cent in excess of the production of 1894. Pennsylvania's production in 1899 was nearly 50 per cent of the total production of the United States (13,620,703 gross tons), and almost 75 per cent of the total production of Great Britain (9,305,319 gross tons). — *Report of Secretary of Internal Affairs, Pennsylvania, 1899.*

Production of Coal.

Preliminary statistics show the total production of coal in the United States in 1899 to be 230,838,973 gross tons, 53,857,495 tons being Pennsylvania anthracite, and 176,981,478 tons bituminous. This production exceeds that of Great Britain for the first time, the increase being 10,753,670 tons. — *United States Geological Survey (Quoted in Report of American Iron and Steel Association for 1899).*

Strikes in France.

During August, 1900, 95 strikes were reported to the Department of Labor in France against 61 disputes in August, 1899. Of the strikes in 1900, 90 involved 34,536 workmen. Seventy strikes resulted from demands for increased wages, 10 from demands for discharge of workmen, overseers or managers, eight from demands for fewer hours of labor, seven from reduction of wages, six from demand for reinstatement of workmen or overseers, and two from delay in payment of wages. Twenty-eight strikes occurred in dock labor and transportation, 15 in the building trades, 13 among the metal workers, and 12 in the textile industries. Ten of the strikes lasted one day or less, and 85 ranged from two to five days' duration. Including five strikes begun before August, 82 strikes were brought to a close during the month; of these, 21 were victories for the strikers, 39 compromises, and 22 failures for the workmen. — *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, France, September, 1900.*

Alien Immigration.

The number of aliens that arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during September, 1900, was 14,009 against 11,603 in September, 1899. Of the 14,009, there were 7,250 en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom. — *Labour Gazette, London, October, 1900.*

* Including arrests for disturbing the peace.

† Rate formally raised by agreement to \$0.21 on April 19, 1900.

Strikes in Belgium.

In August, 1900, there were nine new strikes involving about 8,500 workmen reported to the Bureau of Labor of Belgium. Three strikes begun earlier in the year were settled during the month. Of seven strikes ending in August, two were settled in favor of the strikers, four in favor of employers, and one by compromise.

Professions in Germany.

In the German Empire, in 1899, there were 26,689 registered physicians, 1,422 dentists, and 5,384 apothecaries; making one physician to 2,066 persons and one apothecary to 10,243 persons. — *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1900.*

Deaths in Germany.

Considering places in Germany of 15,000 inhabitants or more, in 1898 there were 312,662 deaths among 15,451,803 persons, a rate of 20.23 per thousand. Of these deaths, 303,096 resulted from natural causes and 9,566 from violence, the latter including 5,590 cases which were the results of accidents, and 3,674 suicides. — *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1900.*

Patronal Association for Resistance in Case of Strike.

The members of the Metallurgists Union in Leipzig have formed an association to raise, by means of regular assessments, a fund enabling the associates to bear the losses which a strike among their employés would cause them, and to resist successfully demands considered unjust or excessive.

A similar society was formed recently but failed

through having taken the form of a financial enterprise capitalized in stocks. — *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, France, June, 1900.*

Accidents in the United Kingdom.

Out of a total number of 5,448,552 employed in mines, quarries, shipping, and factories in September, 1900, there were 350 killed by accident and 7,780 injured. In September, 1899, there were 271 killed by accident and 7,157 injured. — *Labour Gazette, London, October, 1900.*

Employment and Unemployment in Paris.

According to the last industrial census taken in Paris in 1896 the total working population of the city numbers 1,473,092, or 58 per cent of the total population (2,539,814). Of the total working population 61,345, or 4.16 per cent of the whole are unemployed. The number given for the unemployed is much smaller than the actual number on account of incomplete schedules which were not regarded in the census, and owing to the fact that many unemployed were in institutions for which a special census was taken. — *Resultats Statistiques du Recensement des Industries et Professions, Paris, 1899.*

Municipal Free Employment Offices in Bavaria.

By decree of the ministry there has been established at Munich a sort of Federation of Municipal Free-employment Bureaus of 21 cities. Only those bureaus are eligible to membership in the Federation which assist in supporting the free public employment bureaus. — *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, France, June, 1900.*

B. P. L. Bindery
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